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## Death Toll at 110 In Widest Floods In U.S. History

NEW YORK, June 25—Eastern North America's first killer storm, 1972 was known today to have caused 110 deaths, and it was feared that more bodies would be found in the mud of broken houses, tossed cars and other debris as floodwaters recede in the states. The flooding was the worst in U.S. history. It was the second major flood disaster in North America in two years. Flash floods in the Rapid River, S.D., area killed more than 100 there June 10 and 11, but though that death toll was high, this past week's storm and ensuing rain was the biggest geographic area ever hit by one storm.

The known fatalities included 10 in Cuba, off the southeastern United States, 9 in Florida, 2 in North Carolina, 17 in Virginia, in Maryland, 40 in Pennsylvania, 1 in Delaware, 1 in New Jersey and 11 in New York, as north as Rochester, on the west of Lake Ontario opposite Canada.

As hundreds of thousands of people sought to regain access to their homes and as others buried their dead, a dispute on governmental levels flared over President Nixon's designation of five states as disaster areas—a move designed to expedite emergency federal aid. Gov. Milton J. Shapp of Pennsylvania, the hardest hit state, complained: "It seems that most of the financial load will fall on the back of the state instead of a federal government."

Just Can't Cope After an emergency meeting of the governors of the five states, Shapp said the region's governors will go to Washington to see Mr. Nixon and "suggest immediate changes in federal disaster laws." He added: "All our governors are finding that states just can't cope with this major disaster."

He estimated damage in Pennsylvania alone as topping \$1 billion, and called it "undoubtedly the worst disaster in the history of the state"—which suffered the nation's highest flood toll on May 31, 1889, when 2,200 died in the Johnstown flood. Gov. Linwood Holton of Virginia said his state's losses at \$180 million, the highest damage level in U.S. history. In New York, Gov. Nelson Rockefeller said damage was estimated at at least \$1 billion, most of it in Albany County, in the "Southern tier" making up one-fifth of the state.

In Maryland, curfews and states of emergency were declared in parts along the Susquehanna River. In addition to Pennsylvania, New York, Maryland and Virginia, Florida had been declared

a disaster area by the President after it took the brunt of the storm, then a hurricane dubbed "Agnes," as it slammed into the United States from the Cuba area.

Hurricane Agnes lost wind force over Georgia's rural areas and was downgraded to the status of a tropical storm, but it picked up enough wind strength—and water—to increase its havoc as it sped north.

Probe Is Asked Rep. John Heinz 3d, R., Pa., said he would seek a congressional investigation of why the National Weather Service failed to predict the floods in the Middle Atlantic states.

Paul Jacoby, chief meteorologist of the weather service, denied that its forecasts were to blame for the storm's damage level in the Middle Atlantic states. He said that Agnes had taken a capricious turn which no one could have foreseen.

The service issued a new flood warning today for northern and central New Jersey, because of new rainstorms there, but Civil Defense officials in the state said they expected no serious new flooding.

In general, floodwaters were expected to recede in the Middle Atlantic area by Tuesday night or Wednesday morning. The characterization of the flooding caused by Agnes as the most widespread in a single storm in U.S. history came from Robert White, head of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, which oversees the National Weather Service.

"We believe the flooding from the Gulf Coast to New York is the most extensive in the country's history," he said.

Other Big Floods In addition to this tempest, the sudden storm in Rapid City and the disaster in Johnstown, Pa., other deadly floods in the United States have included those which killed 720 along the Ohio and Indiana Rivers in 1913, an unknown figure in the hundreds along the Mississippi, Allegheny and Ohio Rivers in 1937, 74 in northern California and Oregon in 1955 and 17 in the Rio Grande Valley in Texas and northern Mexico in 1957. A 1937 Mississippi Valley flood left 700,000 homeless.

Among the estimated 250,000 evacuees who fled their homes in this onslaught of water from the sky and the rivers was Pennsylvania's governor himself, Mr. Shapp, who fled out of the executive mansion in Harrisburg, the state capital, when floodwaters reached ceiling level on the building's first floor.

The hardest-hit town in Pennsylvania was Wilkes-Barre, where—as in other communities—volunteers had sought to stem rising river waters with sandbag dikes. Wilkes-Barre's 56,000 inhabitants



SANDBAGGERS—Volunteer workers reinforcing dike against flood waters in Olean, N.Y.



SEEING FOR HIMSELF—President Nixon studies flood damage near Harrisburg, Pa., through window of a helicopter Saturday. He toured the Maryland-Pennsylvania area.

had to be evacuated, however, when the dikes failed to hold. They sought refuge on higher ground, away from the overflowing Susquehanna River. The river had reached a level of almost twice its flood stage.

Pittsburgh, the state's second largest city after Philadelphia, also was menaced by floods, but the steel-making city was spared

when waters receded on the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers, where they join and flow into the Ohio River.

Although not proclaimed a disaster area, Wheeling, W. Va., southwest of Pittsburgh, was hard hit, with all of Wheeling Island under water. Although several thousand persons live there, almost none evacuated that sec-

tion of the city. They are accustomed to being flooded.

There were a few reports of looting in some flood areas, but National Guardsmen, Army reservists and extra police put on special duty had little difficulty to cope with.

Their main task was safeguarding the lives of citizens taken (Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

## Paris-Bonn Division Seen

## '6' Aides Seeking Unity Today on Pound Float

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, June 25 (UPT)—Finance ministers from the six Common Market countries will meet in Luxembourg tomorrow to try to forge a joint response to Britain's decision to float the pound.

At stake is both the monetary accord set last December in Washington and the EEC's two-month-old experiment in monetary union.

A series of meetings here yesterday, first among high treasury officials from the six and then central bank governors, who were joined by their colleagues from the four countries scheduled to join the EEC Jan. 1, showed no signs of having a groundswell for establishing a common position.

Olivier Wormser, governor of the Bank of France, meeting reporters in the ornate Golden Gallery at the bank's headquarters, said the purpose of the meeting was to try to establish "one or several positions" on the



Sir Leslie O'Brien, governor of the Bank of England, arriving for meeting in Paris.

represent an important chapter in the evolution of a unified Europe.

The French foreign exchange market, closed after the announcement that the pound would be allowed to float, will reopen Wednesday, Finance Minister

Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said today.

He said that in the meeting of the EEC finance ministers tomorrow, France would respect the Washington agreements on the parity of monies. This indicated that he would be against any changes in the parities of the British pound, Italian lira or Danish krone. A cut in the value of these currencies would give them a competitive advantage for exports.

He also said that France favors a continuation of the Basel agreements limiting the fluctuations of Common Market currencies to 2 1/4 percent, and hopes that the cohesion of the six nations can be maintained as a support for the stability of the international monetary system.

Tuesday Reopening in U.K. LONDON, June 25 (Reuters)—The London foreign exchange market should reopen on Tuesday, a Treasury spokesman said today.

"Unless there is an announcement to the contrary, we will stick to our original plan, which was to reopen on Tuesday," he said.

## Effort to Curb Violence

## Security Council Is Drafting New Resolution on Mideast

UNITED NATIONS, June 25 (Reuters)—Members of the Security Council are holding further intensive private consultations today on the terms of a resolution designed to curb rising violence on the Israel-Lebanon border.

The United States was preparing what Ambassador George Bush indicated would be a "balanced" draft, dealing both with the activities of Lebanon-based Arab guerrillas against Israel and the Israelis' retaliatory measures.

Britain, France, Belgium and Italy meanwhile were consulting on a text that would have the council condemn the "repeated" attacks of Israeli forces on Lebanese territory, "with deploring" all recent acts of violence.

This draft was also expected to call for the release "in the shortest possible time" of the six Syrian and Lebanese military officers seized inside Lebanese territory last Wednesday by an Israeli patrol.

Israeli Ambassador Yosef Tekoah told the council last night that the officers are prisoners of war, whose status is no different from that of other war prisoners detained by the parties to the Middle East conflict.

He said the Syrians had been in Lebanon in connection with "terrorist" operations and were preparing guidelines for future attacks on Israel.

When Lebanese Ambassador Edouard Ghorra protested that his country is not "gangland," Mr. Tekoah rejoined that a gangster's hideout can be disguised as a flower shop, and that that is the situation in Lebanon.

Until and unless the government of Lebanon decides that the time has come to take effective measures, as any civilized government would, and put an end to terror attacks on Israel, the government of Lebanon will remain responsible for international crimes and will be held responsible by my government," Mr. Tekoah warned.

The new round of council debate, the first on the Middle East crisis since February, was called by both Lebanon and Israel after clashes which began Wednesday and were reported to have continued into yesterday, when Lebanese casualties in an Israeli bombing raid were put at 10 killed and several wounded.

When the council adjourned last night, having spent about nine hours in debate over two days, President Lazar Mojsov urged delegates to complete their consultations so that resolutions might be before the 15-nation body when it resumes tomorrow.

## Shah Says Iran Definitely Will Buy Concorde

LONDON, June 25 (AP)—The Shah of Iran said yesterday that Iran's state-run airlines definitely would buy three Anglo-French supersonic Concorde airliners.

The Shah told a news conference: "This is something finished and done and the actual date of signing and delivery will be discussed further."

The Shah, who flew in the Concorde earlier this month when it was on a world sales promotion trip, said that the airline "does not make much more noise than other planes. We will probably be among the first countries to have the Concorde."

Iran is the first overseas country to have placed an order. Last month, the British Overseas Airways Corporation ordered five Concorde.

The Shah also said today that he was shopping for millions of dollars worth of arms—"the best we can find anywhere, short of atomic weapons."

With at least four airport security cars in pursuit, the Cadillac suddenly accelerated and headed straight for the plane in an apparent attempt to thwart the hijacker.

"We tried to intercept him," William Wells, an airport policeman said, "but he was really moving. We were doing 80 and falling behind."

Car Kicks Plane With the pilot, L. F. Berkebile, watching helplessly, the car hurled under his cockpit, slammed into the nose landing gear and careened off into the left landing gear.

"He crashed into that plane something awful," Mr. Wells, who was the first on the scene, said. "There was blood all over the place."

No one on the plane was injured. But the Cadillac driver was in serious condition here with multiple face and head lacerations. Police identified him as (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## Discipline and Reform Problems

## McGovern Drive Is Facing Major Convention Issues

By R.W. Apple Jr.

WASHINGTON, June 25 (UPT)—Three obstacles loom in the path of Sen. George McGovern's campaign as it rushes toward the Democratic convention in Miami Beach.

The three could cause so much mud on the floor of the convention, which opens two weeks from tomorrow, that the nomination Sen. McGovern seems to have in his hands could turn out to be worth little. And it is just conceivable that one of them could deny him the nomination.

In descending order of seriousness, the three obstacles are the McGovern challenge, the discipline of the McGovern delegates and the proposal for party reform.

The McGovern challenge is the McGovern drive to compel Democratic party to consider proposals for sweeping reforms, Page 3.

st hope of the supporters of a Hubert H. Humphrey to Sen. McGovern.

The Minnesota Democrat argues that California's primary law, under which Sen. McGovern took 571 of the State's delegates though he polled only 45 percent of the vote, violates the spirit of reform rules.

It is unlikely that the challenge will be upheld by the Court of appeals in San Francisco or by a convention's credentials committee. The McGovern force

## IRA Fears Protestant Raids During Truce

BELFAST, June 25 (UPI)—The Provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army warned Roman Catholics today that the start of its cease-fire at midnight tomorrow could foreshadow Protestant attacks. It told them to be prepared.

The warning was contained in circulars distributed in Roman Catholic areas of Belfast. IRA sources, meanwhile, said that the Provisionals were determined to press their campaign of violence until the last minute and act then against anyone who violated the cease-fire once it began.

Two civilians died in shooting incidents early today, bringing the known weekend death toll to six. Three soldiers died yesterday in a landmine explosion and a 17-year-old youth was killed by shots fired from a car in Belfast.

The deaths brought to 88 the number killed in Northern Ireland since British troops moved into the province in August, 1969, in an effort to restore peace be-



Sen. George McGovern

## Hopes Hanoi Will Reconsider

## Kissinger Discussed the War In Peking; Impasse Unbroken

By Robert B. Sample Jr.

WASHINGTON, June 25 (UPT)—Henry A. Kissinger said yesterday that he had discussed the Vietnam war at length with Chinese leaders but reported no clear signs of a break in the present diplomatic impasse.

President Nixon's national security adviser returned to the capital Friday after nearly four days of talks with Premier Chou En-lai and other Chinese officials and gave newsmen a general review of the trip at the White House yesterday morning.

Mr. Kissinger expressed the hope that a careful rereading of the peace proposals set forth in the President's May 8 address on Vietnam, combined with sober reflection by North Vietnam of its "failure" to achieve a military solution to the war, might in time persuade Hanoi's leadership to resume "serious" negotiations.

But he said he agreed with a judgment expressed earlier yesterday by Secretary of State William P. Rogers that there were no "clear signs" of progress. He said it seemed logical to him that the Paris talks would resume when a major policy review now under way in Hanoi is completed, but that the key question is not whether the enemy is willing to talk but what it is prepared to offer.

Mr. Kissinger seemed hopeful of progress between China and the United States on such bilateral issues as trade and cultural exchanges, and said he and his delegation had been received with "extraordinary courtesy."

Most of the questioning yesterday morning, and most of his comments, dealt with Vietnam.

When he left Washington eight (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## 1,000 Rounds Fired

One observer estimated that more than 1,000 rounds were fired. He said that local residents reported that Roman Catholic and Protestant gunmen were involved.

Elsewhere in Northern Ireland: A bomb containing 100 pounds of explosive heavily damaged the Derg Valley Hotel in Castlederg, County Tyrone. The device exploded when soldiers fired at it.

A device containing 125 pounds of explosive exploded in a car outside the Mourne Bar in Strabane, severely damaging the pub. It exploded 90 minutes after a telephoned warning to police. There were no injuries.

Also Bombed in 1968

U.S. Jets Wreck Steel Plant, Lone Modern Unit in North

By Malcolm W. Browne  
SAIGON, June 25 (NYT).—American fighter-bombers using guided bombs have wrecked North Vietnam's only modern steel plant, the U.S. command claimed today.

The raids, carried out yesterday by Air Force F-4 Phantoms, were said to have been directed at the Thai Nguyen steel works, 30 miles north of Hanoi and 65 miles from the Chinese frontier.

Most of the targets identified by the American command since the resumption of air attacks on

U.S. Hijacker May Be Hurt

(Continued from Page 1)  
David J. Hanley, 30, the father of two young girls.

A former insurance salesman, Mr. Hanley lived in Florissant, a northern St. Louis suburb. He is said to have been in a small firm that specializes in marketing new inventions.

At a news conference early yesterday morning, William A. Sullivan, special agent in charge of the Federal Bureau of Investigation office here, said that Mr. Hanley had "absolutely no connection with the authorities whatsoever."

The plane's landing gear was severely damaged and the hijacker was said to be very nervous, according to an official talking to him. He ordered a new plane immediately. It was taxiing to a point nearby. Then, surrounded by crewmen and stewards, the hijacker, described as being in his 30s with bushy hair, possibly a wig, slowly walked to the new plane, carrying a small machine gun and the ransom. At 2:49 a.m., they took off.

Mr. Sullivan, who had positioned agents with high-powered rifles around the aircraft, said, "We'd have hit him if we had a good opportunity."

About an hour after takeoff, the hijacker leapt from the plane.

Reports from O'Hare International Airport in Chicago, where the plane proceeded after the parachuting, said that investigators there had found an old Army jacket inside the plane and some fragments of clothing on the tarmac. This led to speculation that the inexperienced parachutist might have been injured or killed in his leap.

About 150 state, local police and FBI agents were combing heavily wooded areas three miles southeast of Peru.

The hijacker was believed to have boarded the plane in St. Louis. Spokesmen for American Airlines said that no electronic metal detection equipment was used, although other airlines do have such detection aids here.

"The equipment is on order," an official said.

Manitoba Crash Kills 9  
WINNIPEG, Manitoba, June 25 (AP).—All nine occupants were killed when a twin-engine light plane crashed and burned on a residential street shortly after taking off from the airport here last night. Among the dead were seven Indian high school students from northern Manitoba. Nobody on the ground was hurt.

Hanoi Claims 4 Jets  
TOKYO, June 25 (AP).—North Vietnamese gunners shot down four F-4 jets today, the North Vietnam News Agency reported.

PARIS PROTEST—Wearing death mask reading "Bombs equal genocide" and a burlap tunic reading "Megatons—Megadeath. No to the bomb," this demonstrator hands out leaflets protesting scheduled French nuclear bomb tests.

Despite International Protests

France Says Nuclear Tests In Pacific Are Still Planned

PARIS, June 25 (Reuters).—France will conduct its nuclear tests in the Pacific despite pressure from countries there to call them off, a Defense Ministry spokesman said today.

He said there had been no change in plans to hold the series of tests. There has been speculation that the intense pressure being exerted on France by Australia, New Zealand, Japan and several South American countries was holding up the start of the tests.

The spokesman said that the beginning of the series—in French Polynesia—depended on weather conditions, and that the tests could start at any time.

In Melbourne, Prime Minister William McMahon of Australia said today that President Georges Pompidou had told him that it was not possible to stop the nuclear tests. Mr. McMahon said in a television interview that he would discuss with his cabinet the French reply to his protest letter.

Planes for a group of Australian paratroopers to drop into the test zone moved forward.

The protest organizer, Gordon Mutch, 33, said in Sydney that a chartered plane would leave "as soon as is physically possible."

"The whole thing is definitely on," he continued.

In New Zealand, at least two yachtsmen have threatened to sail

to the test area unless the government takes action to stop the tests.

In Paris, in another protest, several hundred persons paraded today against the tests. After the hour-long march, the demonstrators heard speakers urge them to mobilize public opinion against nuclear arms.

New Protest on Fiji  
SUVA, Fiji, June 25 (AP).—Fiji trade unionists stepped up their protests against the tests today as telecommunications workers joined an airlines workers' boycott of French services.

The workers refused to handle cables or telephone calls to or from France and its dependencies.

Beirut Says Israeli Navy Sank Fishing Boat, Shelled Coast  
BEIRUT, June 25 (Reuters).—Lebanon yesterday accused Israel of sinking a fishing vessel inside Lebanese territorial waters and mortaring a border village.

The incident, in which Israeli gunboats were reported to have sunk the fishing boat near the ancient coastal town of Tyre, in southern Lebanon, was reported to the United Nations Security Council.

A Lebanese Army communiqué said Israel opened mortar and machine-gun fire on the outskirts of Alma al-Shaab village, near the border post of Nakoura. It did not mention casualties.

Another communiqué accused Israeli gunboats of entering Lebanon's territorial waters in the early hours of yesterday and sinking the fishing vessel. The fate of the fishermen was not known, the communiqué said.

The Israeli gunboats also opened fire on an army post on the outskirts of Tyre but were driven off by Lebanese Army artillery, the communiqué said.

In another report, the Palestine Resistance Movement said a guerrilla armed boat repelled four Israeli gunboats Friday after they opened fire on a camp near Tyre containing some 60,000 Palestinian refugees. One Israeli boat was ablaze as they sailed off, the report said.

[An Israeli naval force patrolling off the southern coast of Lebanon sank an armed vessel manned by Arab guerrillas Friday night, the Israeli military command announced yesterday, according to the Associated Press.]

"The Israeli suffered no casualties and the force returned safely," a spokesman said in Tel Aviv.

[Later, an Israeli Army spokesman denied a Cairo report about a second naval battle in two days between guerrilla gunboats and Israeli vessels, said to have occurred last night. "No such encounter has taken place," he said.]

Yesterday's violence followed a day of Israeli air, sea and artillery attacks against southern Lebanon. Total casualties since Israel started its attacks last

Wednesday are now put at 100—roughly the number of casualties when a Japanese suicide squad bombed and machine-gunned men, women and children at Tel Aviv's Lydda Airport.

The state of tension in Lebanon over the latest raids was heightened by a statement yesterday, by the Israeli chief of staff, Lt. Gen. David Elazar warning Lebanon it can expect further attacks until it stops guerrillas from operating from its territory.

But Lebanese Premier Saeb Salam rejected suggestions that Lebanon should crack down on the Palestinian commandos.

"We will not clash with the Palestinians, now or in the future, and let Israel hear that well," Mr. Salam said yesterday in an interview with Lebanese television.

He said, however, that the Lebanese government was conferring with Palestinian commando leaders over ways to prevent Israel from using guerrilla attacks as a pretext to strike against Lebanon.

The premier said suggestions to crack down on the Palestinians have "come from a small segment of the Lebanese population."

"We will not crack down on our Palestinian brethren, now or in the future, for humanitarian, national and practical reasons," he added without elaborating.

He said Lebanon is operating on every feasible front, including the diplomatic and UN levels, to repel the Israeli attacks.

The government has instructed the army "to repel any Israeli aggression with all the means at its disposal," he added.

But while Lebanon can adequately defend itself, he said, "we must give Israel any pretext, big or small."

In remarks broadcast by Cairo radio, Mr. Ghabib said President Anwar Sadat is "maintaining high-level contacts concerning the developments which resulted from the Israeli aggression against south Lebanon."

In a commentary distributed to Arab newspapers yesterday, the semi-official Middle East News Agency said the Israeli attacks against Lebanon could be followed by similar attacks against Egypt and Syria.

Connally Says Economy of U.K. Is Sound  
SINGAPORE, June 25 (AP).—Former U.S. Treasury secretary John B. Connally described Britain's economy yesterday as sound and said a floating pound will not have a serious international impact.

Mr. Connally, on a 30-day trip to five continents as President Nixon's special envoy, also said he does not expect floating of the pound to impair the Smithsonian Agreement he helped work out. The agreement, reached at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington last December, decided exchange rates for major currencies.

"There's no real reason for the situation in which the pound sterling finds itself. Their balance of payments is good, reserves are strong," he said.

"There's nothing substantive in structure that creates any disequilibrium in their situation. I don't think that what they've done in respect of floating will materially affect the Smithsonian Agreement," Mr. Connally added.

He said he did not think there will be "much implication for the U.S. dollar."

Despite some "speculative concern" about the U.S. dollar, "I think the exchange rate reached at the Smithsonian was basically sound," Mr. Connally said.

"We knew then as we know now that situation would not be solved in six months," he added.

The former Treasury secretary said the major economic powers did not expect the full impact of the Smithsonian agreement to be known until the end of next year.

"We're going to have these bumps on the road. There's certainly no cause for panic. It's definitely not a crisis," he said.

Mr. Connally pointed out there have been 64 devaluations since the end of the Second World War.

The moving envoy also discounted a suggestion by Malaysian Finance Minister Tan Siew Sin that Britain had practically dismantled the sterling bloc by limiting the "scheduled territories" to Britain and the Irish Republic.

In answer to a question, he said, "I don't think it will cause any great problem. It is not necessarily the breakup of the sterling area."

Mr. Tan, however, said that because of the unilateral British action Malaysia has decided to use the U.S. dollar instead of sterling as the intervention currency.

Singapore, which like Malaysia holds part of its foreign reserves in sterling, did not comment on the decision.

Yen Will Be Allowed to Float If European Currencies Do  
TOKYO, June 25 (AP-DX).—It is inevitable that the Japanese yen will be allowed to float when exchange markets reopen if the European Economic Community decides in favor of a joint float of its currencies against the dollar, Japanese government officials said yesterday.

If Japan were to attempt to maintain the current yen-dollar parity in that situation, it would be equivalent to a devaluation of the yen against such currencies as the deutsche mark, a situation that would be intolerable, they said.

The key question seems to be the attitude of France. The Japanese sources said it does not appear that a joint European float, which would maintain narrow margins between member-country currencies, would be possible unless adjustments were made in the values of currencies other than the pound, such as the lira and the Danish krone.

The Japanese are wondering whether France would be prepared to sit by and see several currencies devalued, thus putting the franc in a somewhat exposed position but preserving the EEC narrow-margin system. Or will France opt for scrapping the EEC agreement?

Mark And Dollar  
As far as Japan is concerned, what happens to the mark-dollar parity is critical. If the dollar is as weak against the mark as it appeared to be during the brief period when the Deutsche Bundesbank was in the market Friday, then an upward movement in the yen cannot be avoided.

But if weekend monetary discussions succeed in restoring enough confidence so the current crisis can be resolved by an adjustment of the value of the pound alone, the Japanese market could be reopened under Smithsonian Agreement conditions, government officials said.

If the Europeans decide to settle the crisis with a pound, and perhaps a lira, devaluation, but without any adjustments or floats of other currencies against the dollar, the Japanese will be faced with a very difficult decision, officials said.

More Realism  
Japanese monetary authorities showed a more realistic and realistic performance this week-end than last summer, when President Nixon announced that the link between the dollar and gold was severed.

The situation was much more

favorable this year, however, as the British action came just after Japan's markets had closed Friday. Last year the Nixon announcement came just as the markets were opening on a Monday. At that time, not only did the Japanese fail to close the Tokyo market, they maintained the old dollar-yen parity for a week, buying about \$4 billion to support the U.S. currency. Throughout, officials maintained the yen would not be floated or devalued. "It is a matter solely for Japan to decide," they said.

This time, officials freely admit that Japan does not have complete control over the value of the yen in relation to other currencies, and that they are prepared to respond as the situation dictates.

The sudden monetary crisis sent Tokyo stock prices reeling in the half-day trading yesterday.

The 235-share index plunged 22.14 points to 3,429.5. But some brokers said it did not really reflect the full impact of the crisis on the market because many popular issues were not traded.

Although the drop was a record numerical decline, it represented a decline of only 0.65 percent, compared with one of 7.87 percent registered on Aug. 16, 1971, when the index recorded its previous record numerical decline, a plunge of 210.50 points to the level of 2,530.48.

Opposition Wins Gibraltar Vote  
GIBRALTAR, June 25 (Reuters).—Sir Joshua Hassan's Gibraltar Labor Party Association for the Advancement of Civil Rights won eight of the 15 seats in the colony's House of Assembly in Friday's general election, results announced early yesterday.

The party polled 37,722 votes against 35,374 for the integration with Britain Party led by Maj. Robert Peliza. IWPB has ruled the colony for the last three years.

Maj. Peliza had charged that Sir Joshua was ready to make a deal with Spain, which claims Gibraltar. Sir Joshua has vehemently denied the accusation that he would accept Spanish proposals to offer Britain a long lease in return for recognition of Spanish sovereignty.

Though Controls Are Temporary  
New Exchange Limits Weak British-Commonwealth Link  
LONDON, June 25 (NYT).—One result of the float of the pound proclaimed Friday by the Treasury is a weakening of the ties that link Commonwealth countries and colonies with Britain in the sterling bloc. The float requires the imposition of exchange controls on intrabloc dealings for the first time.

This means that Australian and New Zealand companies now are to be treated like foreign companies, and Britons who want to

invest in them will have a premium to buy their shares. (The British government is not making details of the exchange controls public.)

The float also means that the new exchange controls will be imposed on the future all-invest in overseas sterling area companies will have to be of the Bank of England. Foreign currency for such investment will have to be obtained from the so-called dollar pool and the investor has to pay a 25.5 percent premium on whatever foreign currency is supplied.

However, the Treasury when the investments in overseas areas are disposed, owners will not be required to surrender 25 percent of the proceeds in exchange for sterling. They must do so on the securities or other investments outside the area. The Treasury said that such restrictions were being imposed on investments in Britain by living in the overseas area.

The pound, which had looked pretty solid a few days ago, is already buying imported food in some stores and thousands of vacationers being forced to change travel plans because of the new exchange controls. Spain and other sunny climes. The newspapers are filled with unfavorable economic commentaries, proving the Treasury's action.

What set off these changes was the decision by the government to free the pound from its official parity of 16 shillings to the dollar and to let the law of supply and demand set a new level for sterling in the foreign exchange markets.

Heckle Trading  
The Treasury said all week of hectic trading in the pound which drove its value down despite the expenditure of more than £1 billion by the Bank of England and EEC central banks to maintain the through support purchases.

Faced with the erosion of reserves to finance these operations, Britain chose in to end them. The Treasury said the float would continue to maintain a period, until a value for the pound emerges from the money markets, as a guide.

Though the imposition of exchange controls on the sterling bloc countries was described as temporary, bankers and traders saw it as another down the road toward less traditional economic ties between Britain and former and present members of the Commonwealth and the empire.

London is the financial center of the sterling area, which roughly about a quarter of the world's population. By its position to the Commonwealth, which Britain officially entered Jan. 1, the country is drawn closer, both economically and politically, to Europe and far from such Commonwealth titles as Australia and New Zealand.

Outflows of Capital  
Because some sterling countries no longer tie their currencies to the pound—as the government said—was a danger of fresh speculative outflows of capital during float, through these currencies.

Without the imposition of controls, it would have been able for a Briton to Australian dollars or Australian shares, for example, an escape from the pound, then trade either the most the shares for some other reason.

Terror in Yugoslavia  
BELGRADE, June 25 (Reuters).—Frightened people into the streets in their clothes when a medium-earth tremor early today in the town of Knin, near central Adriatic coast, the 1.5 news agency Ti reported. No casualties or age were reported.

Gunman Kills Four In Montreal Store  
MONTREAL, June 25 (UPI).—A gunman walked into a Montreal delicatessen today, ordered four employees into a walk-in freezer and shot them. Three died instantly and the fourth hours later. The gunman also wounded a security guard.

The Montreal police said they had seized a suspect. A police spokesman said the gunman had been known to his victims and was "apparently a former security guard."

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The Italian High Fashion Collections  
Fall - Winter 1972/73

LADIES' FASHION:  
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MENSWAR FASHION:  
Biondi, Valentini, Wanver, Sir Bonser, Bazzarini, Coccolini, Nastro, Rosati, Siviglia

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AMSTERDAM... 19 58 Cloudy  
ANAK... 20 58 Clear  
ATHENS... 20 54 Partly  
BERLIN... 27 31 Partly  
BOMBAY... 22 72 Cloudy  
BRISBANE... 15 59 Partly  
BRUSSELS... 18 64 Very c  
BUENOS AIRES... 12 58 Overc  
CAIRO... 25 58 Sunny  
CARACAS... 21 70 Partly  
CHICAGO... 20 58 Partly  
COSTA DEL SOL... 20 54 Partly  
DUBLIN... 14 57 Overc  
EDINBURGH... 13 55 Overc  
FLORENCE... 20 54 Partly  
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## Envoys Report on Massacre of Hutus

## Burundi Murders Said to Continue

By Benjamin Welles  
WASHINGTON, June 25 (NYT). — Diplomatic cables reaching Washington report that widespread repression and political executions are continuing throughout the central African country of Burundi.

The reports indicate that the Burundi government, headed by Lt. Col. Michel Micombero, is prolonging the wave of reprisals that began on April 29 when elements of the country's Hutu majority staged an abortive coup against the ruling Tutsi minority.

The two ethnic groups have repeatedly clashed since Belgium granted Burundi independence in 1962. The Tutsi represent 15 percent of the population and the traditionally subservient Hutus make up the remaining 85 percent. The country's population is about 3.5 million.

A cablegram from Western diplomatic sources dated June 21 and now circulating in the State Department reported:

"Many Hutus are being buried while still alive. Leadership elements have been slaughtered. The rest are docile and obedient. They are digging graves for themselves and are thrown in afterward."

Senior administration officials here have confirmed receipt of the information. One, who was asked why no public statement of protest or concern had been issued, replied:

"The State Department feels that it has no leverage. If it makes any public statement, its diplomatic missions there may be thrown out of the country."

The United States has a diplomatic mission of about 15 persons at Bujumbura, the capital. Pending the scheduled arrival in late July of Robert Yost as the new ambassador, the mission is being headed by Michael Hoyt, the chargé d'affaires. The 144 other Americans in Burundi are mostly missionaries and businessmen.

Contents of the messages received in recent days were furnished to The New York Times by the office of Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D. Mass., who is chairman of the Judiciary Subcommittee on Refugees.

25,000 Refugees  
Sen. Kennedy disclosed that reports in administration hands now estimate that at least 25,000 Hutu refugees have fled from Burundi into neighboring Tanzania, Zaire, Rwanda and the Central African Republic.

In response to repeated inquiries, staff aides said that the State Department had assured Sen. Kennedy that civil strife in Burundi was ending, that law and order were being restored, that preparations were under way to meet emergency relief needs and that, in short, "things are quiet again."

In a statement issued yesterday,

Sen. Kennedy said: "As in the case of Bangladesh, once again field reports to our government are being suppressed. Things are not under control in Burundi — the killing goes on and there is no relief in sight."

Other excerpts from incoming cablegrams reported that "selective genocide" was continuing to take a heavy toll among the Hutu tribe in Burundi and that many persons were being arrested.

## Masses Affected

The repression now has reached beyond the intellectual and leadership elements, of whom few are left, one cable said, and is reaching into the "masses of villagers and refugees throughout the country."

Other reports here say that the government's relief program is "not uniformly administered" and that in cases where government authorities have assured refugees of safe return to their villages, male refugees have been picked up and "summarily" slaughtered.

State Department officials, who asked not to be identified, said that any attempts to estimate the dead would be a "numbers game." They noted that a three-man United Nations mission, headed by Issouf Djermaya, had arrived in Burundi Thursday on instructions to report to Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim on conditions and on the need for an international relief program.

The United States has no aid program in Burundi but has earmarked about \$500,000 in technical aid and in emergency disaster relief since the start of the emergency.

## Papers in Italy Will Not Appear For Four Days

ROME, June 25 (AP). — The Italian Association of Newspaper Publishers announced today that they were suspending publication for the duration of a journalists' strike called for this week.

The shutdown would affect typographical and all other employees involved in newspaper production even though they had not joined in the journalists' walkout.

A communiqué by the publishers said that, as a result of the strike, the newspapers were "constrained to suspend publication." The journalists called a four-day strike this week to protest a decision by the publishers to cease publication of Monday morning editions.

Yesterday, a 24-hour strike by pilots sharply curtailed Alitalia's European and Mediterranean services. Transatlantic and other international flights, however, were normal.

The strike was the first of a series planned for the next two weeks.

## Belgrade Court Sets New Trial for Croat

BELGRADE, June 25 (UPI). — The Yugoslav Supreme court yesterday set a new trial for a Croat nationalist from the firing squad for the third time and once again ordered his retrial, court officials said.

Milenko Krizan, 25, now in prison for being a member of the extremist Croatian Liberation Movement, has been sentenced to death three times for the bombing of the Belgrade railway station and a nearby cinema in 1968.

The case now returns to the lowest judicial level, the district court of Belgrade, to decide once again whether Mr. Krizan planted the time bombs. The two explosions killed one person and injured several.



FIRST TIME—Chancellor Willy Brandt arriving by train in West Berlin station Saturday. It was first time a West German chancellor had crossed through East Germany by land to reach the isolated city. West Berlin Mayor Klaus Schur, left.

## Brandt Plans November Elections

BERLIN, June 25 (UPI). — West German Chancellor Willy Brandt said yesterday that he will call an early election to break the deadlock in parliament caused by his loss of a majority.

He made the statement to leaders of his Social Democratic party after conferring with Foreign Minister Walter Scheel, head of the tiny Free Democratic party, coalition partner of the Social Democrats.

Mr. Brandt told the party executive board at a meeting in the West Berlin City Hall that he and Mr. Scheel are striving for elections in November.

Today Mr. Brandt followed up with a demand for a large majority to end the stalemate in parliament.

Opening his campaign for re-election, he called on West Ger-

man voters to give his coalition the necessary support to carry out needed reforms.

Mr. Brandt used his appearance here at a convention of the German Labor Federation to open his campaign.

"It is necessary to have more understanding for the fact that every policy designed to help people has a price, and privileges have to be done away with," he told the labor representatives.

Mr. Brandt thanked the unions for the support they have given him in the last few months in his fight to get his nonaggression treaties with Russia and Poland ratified.

Normally elections to the Bundestag, the lower house of parliament, would not be held until the fall of 1973. But defections from his coalition have so

diminished Mr. Brandt's slim majority that he has not been able to get his budget for 1972 passed.

When Mr. Brandt took office in 1969, the first Social Democratic chancellor in West German history, he had a 12-vote majority.

Defections, many because of opposition to Mr. Brandt's "Eastern policy" of reconciliation with the Soviet bloc, have caused a deadlock in parliament.

## Standoff With Opposition

The opposition Christian Democrats, however, have been unable to muster enough votes to oust Mr. Brandt in a non-confidence vote.

"The citizens of our country have a right to be assured that there will be no lull in the legislative process," Mr. Brandt said. He said that as the legislative period draws nearer to its regular end next year, the Christian Democrats could be expected to block constructive work in parliament.

Defense Minister Helmut Schmidt told newsmen he believed Mr. Brandt will open the path to new elections by means of a confidence vote in parliament.

Loss of a confidence vote of Mr. Brandt's resignation as chancellor would be the only means of forcing midterm elections.

Mr. Brandt said that despite the situation in parliament, his government has been able to progress in both foreign and domestic affairs.

Time for Clarity  
But he said the time has come to clarify the situation. Mr. Scheel told newsmen it now is necessary to get a clear majority through new elections.

In Bonn, Rainer Barzel, chairman of the opposition Christian Democrats, said, "At last the chancellor has drawn the necessary consequences from the failure of the government and coalition."

Mr. Brandt broke precedent yesterday and traveled to West Berlin by train, the first West German chancellor ever to do so. He and other chancellors before him had always flown to the Western outpost, which lies within East Germany.

Western officials said the trip is an indication of the improvement in East-West German relations.

## Kennedy Airport Is Facing Worst Ground Traffic Jams

By Robert Lindsey

NEW YORK, June 25 (NYT). — Airline and government officials expect the worst on-the-ground traffic jams ever for air travelers at Kennedy International Airport this summer.

After a recession-inspired two-year lull, travel is booming again at Kennedy. The Port of New York Authority, which operates the 5,000-acre airport, expects 5 million passengers in July and August, 10 percent more than during the same months a year ago.

For the full 12 months of 1972, Port Authority officials are expecting 21 million passengers, and the largest number of travelers to use Kennedy in five years.

There are some improvements this summer. Better air traffic control techniques and greater use of jumbo jets have helped cut congestion in the air, and customs-clearance facilities have been expanded.

But generally the outlook is for delays and congestion during much of the summer. Virtually nothing has been done to decongest most major sources of on-the-ground traffic snarls.

Two years ago, the Port Authority announced plans that it said would lubricate the flow of traffic and end the back-up of cars, limousines, trucks and buses that in recent summers had

frequently brought traffic to a standstill.

The project was to include a multi-deck parking facility inside Kennedy's central terminal area, new terminal-area roads and the addition of two lanes to Kennedy's four-lane main entrance and distribution road. The extra lanes were to be ready this summer.

But none of that work has begun, and Port Authority officials said recently they did not know when—or if—it would. They said the work had been delayed because the agency was under pressure from some state officials to steer clear of any project that would encourage people to use cars to reach Kennedy until completion of the long-pending project to run a rail line to the airport from midtown Manhattan.

At Kennedy, the outlook this summer is worst for travelers who attempt to reach Kennedy by private car between 8 a.m. and 10 a.m., and especially on weekends, between 3 p.m. and 8 p.m.

During the busiest days in July and August and early September, as many as 400,000 people — passengers, mail-carriers and airport employees — are expected to converge daily on the airport.

On peak days 90,000 to 100,000 automobiles are expected, compared with peak traffic last year of 75,000 to 80,000, according to the authority.

## S. Howard Young, 94, F Of Eisenhower, Art D

NEW YORK, June 25 (NYT). — S. Howard Young, 94, one of the world's wealthiest art dealers, died Friday in his galleries in the Pierre Hotel after a brief illness.

Mr. Young was a close friend of the late President Dwight D. Eisenhower and a great-nephew of Elizabeth Taylor, the actress. His only partner in 75 years as one of the country's most successful art dealers was his nephew, the late Francis Taylor, who died in 1968, and was Mrs. Taylor's father.

Mr. Young also had summer homes in Ridgefield, Conn., and Minocqua, Wis., where President Eisenhower often visited.

It was during a weekend visit with Mr. Young in Ridgefield in 1952 that Mr. Eisenhower, then president of Columbia University, decided to enter the presidential race.

## Left Home at 18

Mr. Young was born in Belle Center, Ohio, on May 22, 1878. At the age of 10, he left home to seek work and a life of his own. He started with a laundry and a newspaper route.

Although he had little formal education, he was a voracious reader with a photographic mind. It was not until just a few months ago that this eyes became oversensitive to light on a printed page.

At 15, he became interested in chromo-lithography and sold prints in various Midwestern cities. By the age of 18, he had amassed \$400,000 but lost it in the panic of 1896. He started all over, this time with oil paintings. One day, a woman showed him some catalogues of well-known art works and asked him to try to buy some for her, offering a commission of \$300 for each purchase. This was his beginning as an art dealer.

Defections, many because of opposition to Mr. Brandt's "Eastern policy" of reconciliation with the Soviet bloc, have caused a deadlock in parliament.

When Mr. Brandt took office in 1969, the first Social Democratic chancellor in West German history, he had a 12-vote majority.

Mr. Brandt thanked the unions for the support they have given him in the last few months in his fight to get his nonaggression treaties with Russia and Poland ratified.

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## Flood Ki

At Least

Bangladi

DACCA, June 25 (UPI). — At least 50 people died in flood waters in Bangladesh today, it was reported today.

Officials said that 119 districts were by the floods.

Slightly thousands are being destroyed and 1 badly damaged.

As the Kishore R river from Sylhet R reaches there in the next few days, the situation is expected to worsen.

The United Nations operation in Bangladesh government help keep watch on the situation and to collect the operation is also speedboats, medicine relief materials.

Meanwhile, the Press India news agency reported that at least had been washed away in Assam which is a Sylhet and where several are reported to be in the bodies had so recovered.

Typhoon Hits Manila, June 25 (UPI). — Typhoon Ora, with more than 75 miles an hour, struck the greater Manila area today, causing death and destruction in the city of 3.5 million.

Philippine news agencies reported that at least a teen-aged boy and a 10-year-old girl were killed. Authorities said 2,000 persons were hurt.

Italy's Blue Team Wins in Bridge And Then Retires

MIAMI BEACH, June 25 (AP). — The Italian Blue Team won its third world bridge olympiad yesterday, defeating the U.S. Aces by 65 international match points, and then confirmed its plans to retire.

The two-day final match ended the 16-day fourth world olympiad, in which 39 countries competed. Canada finished third, with France fourth.

Three days earlier, the Italian women's team won its series, Italy thus scoring the first double victory in olympiad history.

In retirement from international competition for the last three years, the Blue Team reassembled to defend the olympiad title it won in New York in 1964 and in Deauville in 1968. It said then that the 1972 olympiad would be the final appearance of what many consider to be the greatest bridge team ever: Walter Avarre, Giorgio Ballardina, Pietro Forquet, Benito Garozzo, Massimo d'Alasio and Camillo Paganini.

The team won all 13 world championship events in which all six men completed.

Castro, in Czech Shoots 2 Chame

PRAGUE, June 25 (UPI). — Cuban Premier Fidel Castro shot two chameleons yesterday in the city of Prague, Czechoslovakia, Cetele agency reported.

The Cuban leader, v a six-day official visit to Czechoslovakia, spent hunting in the Higi with Czechoslovak C party leader Gustav H. Premier Lubomir Shro, Mr. Castro leaves for tomorrow.

DEATH NOTICE  
R. GORDON DRIVER, a England, on Sunday, June 25, Gordon Driver, beloved husband of Marion Emily, died at 81. Buried in the cemetery of St. James the Less, London. Family service at 11 a.m. June 26, 1972, at St. James the Less, London. Friends may call at 11 a.m. June 26, 1972, at St. James the Less, London. Y.M.C.A., 36 College St., Toronto, Canada.

## PARIS AMUSEMENTS

CINEMAS - THEATERS - RESTAURANTS - NIGHT CLUBS

**WORLD FAMOUS LIDO**  
Nightly at 11 p.m. and 11.55 a.m.  
Spectacular revue  
Soyuzdetfilm  
MINIMUM PER PERSON  
TAX AND TIP INCLUDED  
70¢ with 1/2 bottle champagne or 8 drinks  
110¢ dinner, supper and 1/2 bottle champagne or 12 drinks  
DINNER-DANCE AT 8.30 a.m.  
RESERVATIONS 359.1611 or 61.03.72

**THE NIGHT CLUB OF THE CHAMPS-ELYSEES**  
**Pussy Cat**  
The most exciting Parisian Girls  
Floor show - Dance  
Every night from 10 p.m. till dawn  
2, rue de Valenciennes - PARIS 10  
CALAVADOS BLY 27-28  
JOE TURNER - LOS LATINOS  
Soundtrack, Cocktail, Dinner, Lunch  
45 Av. P. de la Seine (Ch. de la Seine)  
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT - Air cond.

**LE GRAND PUB**  
**Lady Hamilton**  
BAR - RESTAURANT - TEA ROOM  
Terrace (view of the Eiffel Tower)  
45, av. Marceau - Téléphone 720.20.40  
Daily from 8.00 to 2.00 in the morning

**LA TAVERNE DE ZURICH**  
ses 3 FONDUES  
VALAISANNE  
BOURGIGNONNE  
CANTONAISE  
avec pommes sautées,  
salade d'été et vin.

**MATTHIAS-KELLER**  
Swiss specialties, Grosse Mühle  
Vienna 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657

Andreotti as Premier

## New Center-Right Coalition Will Be Listed Today in Italy

ROME, June 25 (UPI).—Acting Premier Giulio Andreotti will announce a new government within 24 hours, temporarily ending a decade of center-left rule, political sources said today.

They said that Mr. Andreotti would inform President Giovanni Leone that he has succeeded in forming a government composed of his own Christian Democrats and Social Democrats and Liberals.

The moderately rightist Liberals, who last participated in a government in 1957, replace the Socialists, who were partners in the center-left coalitions that governed Italy for 15 years.

The sources said that Mr. Andreotti, 53, has led a minority all-Christian Democratic government on a caretaker basis since February, when ideological splits and toppled the last center-left coalition.

During three weeks of negotiations by Mr. Andreotti, the So-

cialists refused to serve in any government with Liberals and the dominant Christian Democrats said that they were unhappy with the close ties between Socialists and Communists.

The result was a decision to swing the government slightly right by bringing in the Liberals. But Mr. Andreotti said that he hoped the Socialists eventually would rejoin the government.

The small but influential Republican party, another partner in the center-left coalition, said earlier that it would not serve in the next government but would support Mr. Andreotti in Parliament.

This technically gives the Andreotti coalition a majority of 18 in the 630-seat Chamber of Deputies and four in the 322-seat Senate.

Among Mr. Andreotti's most pressing problems are the worst economic recession since World War II, uncertainty about the future of the lira, a labor threat to stage widespread strikes for more money and benefits and growing agitation over delays in long-promised social reforms.

Mr. Andreotti outlined his gov-



Giulio Andreotti

ernment's list of priorities yesterday at a meeting of coalition partners and supporters. All said that they accepted his program.

The division of cabinet portfolios was not announced, but political sources said that two current ministers, Foreign Minister Aldo Moro and Labor Minister Carlo Donat Cattin, had refused to serve in a government with Liberals.

At least three previous premiers were listed as probable ministers, including Emilio Colombo, Mariano Rumor and Giuseppe Fella.

## New Cards for Soviet Party To Allow Purge of 'Unworthy'

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, June 25 (NYT).—The Soviet Union published yesterday the plans for a nationwide review of the Communist party's rank and file with the aim of purging those "not worthy of the high calling of Communist."

The 14.5 million party members are viewed in this country as model citizens who are expected to show the way to the rest of the Soviet 245 million people in dedication to the political principles of Communism, in expertise and diligence on the job and in an irreproachable style of personal living.

Discussing the criteria to be used in the proposed purge, an editorial in Pravda, the party daily newspaper, said examiners would be expected to ask themselves the following questions:

"How does the Communist view his duties on the job as well as his party instructions? Is he constantly raising his own ideological and professional level? How does he conduct himself in everyday life?"

More Cohesion Sought  
The Pravda editorial made it plain that the purge was designed to transform the Soviet Communist party into a more

cohesive and dedicated political force that would insure the carrying out of the domestic and foreign policy objectives ordered by the leadership.

The occasion for the cleansing of party ranks is a long overdue replacement of party cards to be carried out during 1973 and 1974. Party cards, the symbol of both political privilege and obligation in Soviet society, were last issued in 1955.

Although the overhaul is being defined as a party-card exchange rather than a purge, the Pravda editorial said that the exchange of cards would of course not be simply a mechanical act of issuing new party cards in return for the present cards.

The editorial warned, however, against viewing the overhaul as an old-style party purge similar to those in the 1920s and 1930s when politically unreliable or even hostile members were eliminated from the rank and file and often imprisoned or worse.

"Party purges of the past were designed to free the party of alien class elements," Pravda said. "Under the conditions of a class struggle within the country, this was essential to strengthen the

## QE-2 Designer To Do Riverboat For Mississippi

LONDON, June 25 (UPI).—QE-2 designer James Gardner has been retained by an American shipping company to design a \$13-million Mississippi riverboat, it was announced here.

The company, Greene Line Steamers of Cincinnati, whose parent company is Overseas National Airways, operates the last stern-wheeler on the Mississippi, the 45-year-old Delta Queen.

While the Briton carries out the exterior design of the new boat, as yet unnamed, a British firm, Three Quays Marine Service of London, will be marine consultants for the project.

party and raise its fighting capacity."

The focus in the forthcoming purge is expected to be on passive members who seek to benefit from the political advantages of party membership without contributing to the party's effectiveness as a coordinating and organizing force in Soviet society.

## 5 Premiers and 2 Chancellors Attend Socialist International

VIENNA, June 25 (Reuters).—Some of Western Europe's leading statesmen will discuss major issues, including the Middle East situation, at a four-day Socialist International congress starting here tomorrow.

European integration within the framework of East-West détente will be another key international issue discussed by top Socialist politicians from 26 nations—among them five premiers, two chancellors, and numerous government ministers.

Israeli Premier Golda Meir, who arrived here Friday amid stringent security precautions, will introduce the debate on the Middle East on Tuesday and is likely to outline Israel's stand on recent clashes at the Israeli-Lebanese border.

Israeli Policy  
In a radio interview shortly after her arrival, she stressed that it is absolutely essential to keep the border quiet and that Israel will do what is necessary to halt guerrilla activities there.

Mrs. Meir is expected to propose that the Socialist International condemn the recent massacre at Israel's Lydda Airport. The Israeli premier is the Austrian police's main worry in

overall security operation. Until now her movements have been kept secret, with Israeli Embassy officials disclosing only the barest of details to the press.

No Arab countries are represented at the Socialist International meeting, but a special commission is studying Arab political movements, and their findings may prove the basis for talks eventually leading to Arab party membership.

Wilson to Speak  
British opposition leader Harold Wilson will speak in the Wednesday debate on Socialist policy for Europe, and will have an opportunity to defend his anti-Common Market stand in front of such convinced Europeans as West German Chancellor Willy Brandt and European Commission President Sicco Mansholt.

A British proposal nominating Mr. Wilson for a new post of president of the Socialist International has been withdrawn, and he will remain a vice-president.

No controversial resolutions are expected to be adopted by the congress as on major international issues. Most member countries agree that negotiations provide the only basis for solving world crisis.



# New personalities

At the top of the successful 200-250 C range, Mercedes-Benz now introduce four new models, the 280, 280E, 280C and the 280CE, all with new engines.

Modern power-units with their rapid acceleration enable the fast, courteous driver to move swiftly and safely through today's congested traffic.

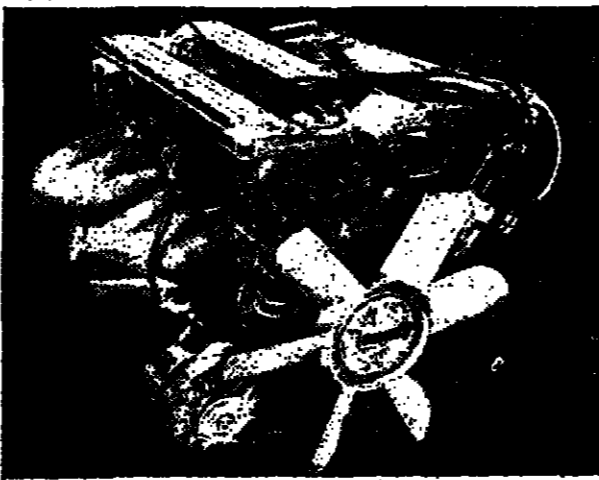
Mercedes-Benz now complete their smaller bodied range with four new cars with completely new engines. The 280, 280E, 280C and the 280 CE are now at the top of this group. Naturally, these cars have safety features which enable their extra power to be used with complete safety.

### New twin-overhead camshaft engine.

The new 2.8 litre, twin-overhead camshaft engine is one of the most advanced designs in production anywhere in the world. In relation to its

performance fuel consumption is extremely favourable. Its top speed will satisfy demanding drivers.

Mercedes-Benz 280 E/280 CE, 185 h.p. DIN (210 h.p. SAE), electronically-metered fuel-injection system, 0-60 mph in 9.9 seconds.



### The current Mercedes-Benz range:

200 D	280 S
220 D	280 SE
200	280 SE 3.5
220	280 SEL 3.5
230	300 SEL 3.5
250	300 SEL 6.3
250 C	350 SL
New 280	350 SLC
New 280 E	600
New 280 C	600 Pullman
New 280 CE	

The range available varies in some countries to suit local requirements.

Mercedes-Benz 280/280 C, 160 h.p. DIN (180 h.p. SAE), dual compound downdraught carburettor, 0-60 mph in 10.6 seconds.

Harnessing the engine power is more important than the power itself, so the models have more powerful brakes and wider tyres. Fuel tank capacity is 17 gallons.

There are also changes in the cars of the whole range: additional exterior safety colours, improved interior finish, extra position on wiper switch for interval operation. Headlamp washers as an optional extra on some models.

Talking about Mercedes-Benz is thinking about safety.

Mercedes-Benz



## Mr. Laird's Nonsense

President Nixon has wisely parted company with Defense Secretary Laird on the Soviet-American missile-curb agreements, which Mr. Laird wants to hold hostage for a \$25-billion program of new strategic offensive weapons. The President has called on the Congress to approve the strategic arms limitation (SALT-1) agreements first, as urged by arms control advocates, and only then to debate the defense budget items, which he hopes will be approved as well.

In so doing, Mr. Nixon has clearly separated himself from Mr. Laird's threat to press for a 12-site anti-ballistic-missile (ABM) defense—scuttling the SALT pacts—if accelerated development of the Trident missile submarine and the B-1 strategic bomber is denied. The President has, however, unfortunately joined Mr. Laird in urging passage of the Trident and B-1 appropriations.

What Mr. Laird's argument overlooks is that American construction of a countrywide ABM system would lead to a similar anti-missile defense in the Soviet Union. With the U.S.S.R. limited by the SALT pacts to very low levels of ABM defense, unacceptable retaliation against at least 50 Soviet cities would be certain even in the unlikely event of a Soviet first-strike that wiped out 950 of America's 1,000 Minutemen—the highest number officially predicted. But Soviet construction of a nationwide ABM system would degrade both the Minuteman force and the American submarine missile force far more than the Soviet weapons program now under way.

A nationwide Soviet ABM system of an advanced nature might be able to intercept most attacking American missiles. But there is no other weapons development now in sight in Russia or the United States that could threaten the retaliatory capability of the American Polaris-Poseidon force of 41 missile submarines, which will be serviceable for another 20 years. Virtually the entire force would have to be destroyed simultaneously to prevent a retaliatory attack.

If a now-unforeseen breakthrough in anti-submarine warfare (ASW) were one day to occur, it would take so long to build such a system and test it to operational certainty that the United States would have plenty of time to take countermeasures. And this country would then know what countermeasures were needed. Larger numbers of smaller submarines or even anti-ASW techniques might be the best answer. To switch

from 41 medium-range submarines to a smaller number of huge long-range submarines at more than \$1 billion each could well turn out to have been the wrong solution.

President Nixon has argued, in support of the Trident and B-1 appropriations, that American security requires an ongoing offensive weapons program to prevent a future Soviet advantage in weapons unrestricted by SALT-1, an area in which Mr. Brezhnev reportedly said the Soviet Union would continue its build-up.

The issue, however, is not whether the United States should have an ongoing program but what kind and at what pace. Ultimately, the Polaris-Poseidon will have to be replaced, but replacement does not have to begin in 1973. It is much too early to freeze on the Trident design and start on advance procurement as this year's crash-program budget proposes. Research and development work on a replacement could well continue with deployment planned for the late 1980s.

A replacement for the B-52 strategic bomber may be needed sooner. But there is plenty of time to study a better solution than the B-1, which will only be marginally better at penetrating Soviet airspace and will cost vastly more. Many experts believe a low-cost stand-off bomber carrying large numbers of air-ground missiles could provide a greater capability at a fraction of the price.

Soviet development and deployment of MIRV multiple warheads in large numbers, which is unlikely before 1980, will not endanger the American bomber or missile submarine forces even if it ultimately does threaten much of the Minuteman force. Panic action, therefore, is uncalled for.

President Nixon argues that accelerated development of the Trident and B-1 would provide a "bargaining chip" for SALT-2 of such importance that, without it, a comprehensive limitation of offensive weapons could not be negotiated. The United States already has more than twice as many separately targetable warheads as the Soviet Union. With Soviet antimissile deployment now to be limited, that is far more than enough. American restraint now might make it possible for the SALT-2 negotiations to achieve ceilings at much lower levels than if the arms race is pressed ahead.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Rising Soviet Tensions

For much of the past decade Pyotr I. Yakir has been the most courageously outspoken representative of the tolerated Soviet domestic opposition. His ability to remain a free man while others who felt as he did were sent to jail or insane asylums derived from at least two factors: he sedulously obeyed the letter of Soviet law, and he enjoyed international fame as the son of a famous Soviet general who was framed and executed by Stalin in 1937.

Now Mr. Yakir, too, has been arrested, the latest victim in a rapidly rising tide of repression that is quite separate from but parallel to the long-standing maltreatment of Soviet Jews. It has produced hundreds of arrests in recent months as well as new tactics such as the forcible expulsion from the Soviet Union of two well-known dissidents, poet Iosif Brodsky and mathematician Aleksandr Yesselin-Volpin. Last month, demonstrations for Lithuanian freedom were put down by armed force in the Lithuanian city of Kaunas. Secret police searches of the homes of suspected dissidents have now become routine.

The object of this neo-Stalinist crackdown is eradication of vocal internal opposition. So far, however, the success of the effort is questionable, and the repression itself is producing reactions Moscow had not anticipated. Thus a new issue of the Chronicle of Current Events, the principal Soviet underground newspaper, appeared recently despite intensive effort to shut it down.

Academician Andrei D. Sakharov, father

of the Soviet hydrogen bomb, evidently despairs of the usefulness of private approaches to Mr. Brezhnev and has recently released two critical memoranda, explaining that "with hurt and alarm I am forced to note . . . the growth of restrictions on ideological freedom or persecution for political and ideological reasons."

Perhaps most significant is the decision of some of the dissidents "to go to the people," to try to make contact with the Soviet working class and rouse it to strikes and demonstrations. The "democratic movement" in the Soviet Union has hitherto been largely confined to intellectuals and university students. But Soviet workers have abundant grievances, ranging from what Academician Sakharov calls the "deplorable" state of Soviet education and health care to the huge inequalities in real income between ordinary proletarians and the ruling group in the Kremlin and those who serve it.

In the short run, the Soviet secret police are undoubtedly strong and ruthless enough to prevent dissidence from becoming a major problem. But the Soviet Union now has the most educated population in its history, and its people now have far more opportunity to know about the outside world than at any time since World War II. In such a situation, repression can solve nothing. A far wiser policy would be to use the improved international atmosphere to make the concessions necessary to ease internal tensions as well.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### International Opinion

#### British Monetary Stability

The market, in short, has delivered a rational judgment on a mismanaged economy. Foreign observers have judged that an economy in which inflation appears to be raging again, in which industrial relations have been reduced to a courtroom farce, in which the government itself is in unprecedented deficit, is unlikely to be able to sustain an exchange rate and an agreement

to limit flexibility undertaken in the cause of Europeanism, and against the better judgment of the government's economic advisers. The need to devalue sooner or later to correct the damage done by inflation and the unreality of the Washington and EEC monetary agreements, has long been a commonplace in Whitehall. All that was at stake was the timing.

—From the Guardian (London).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

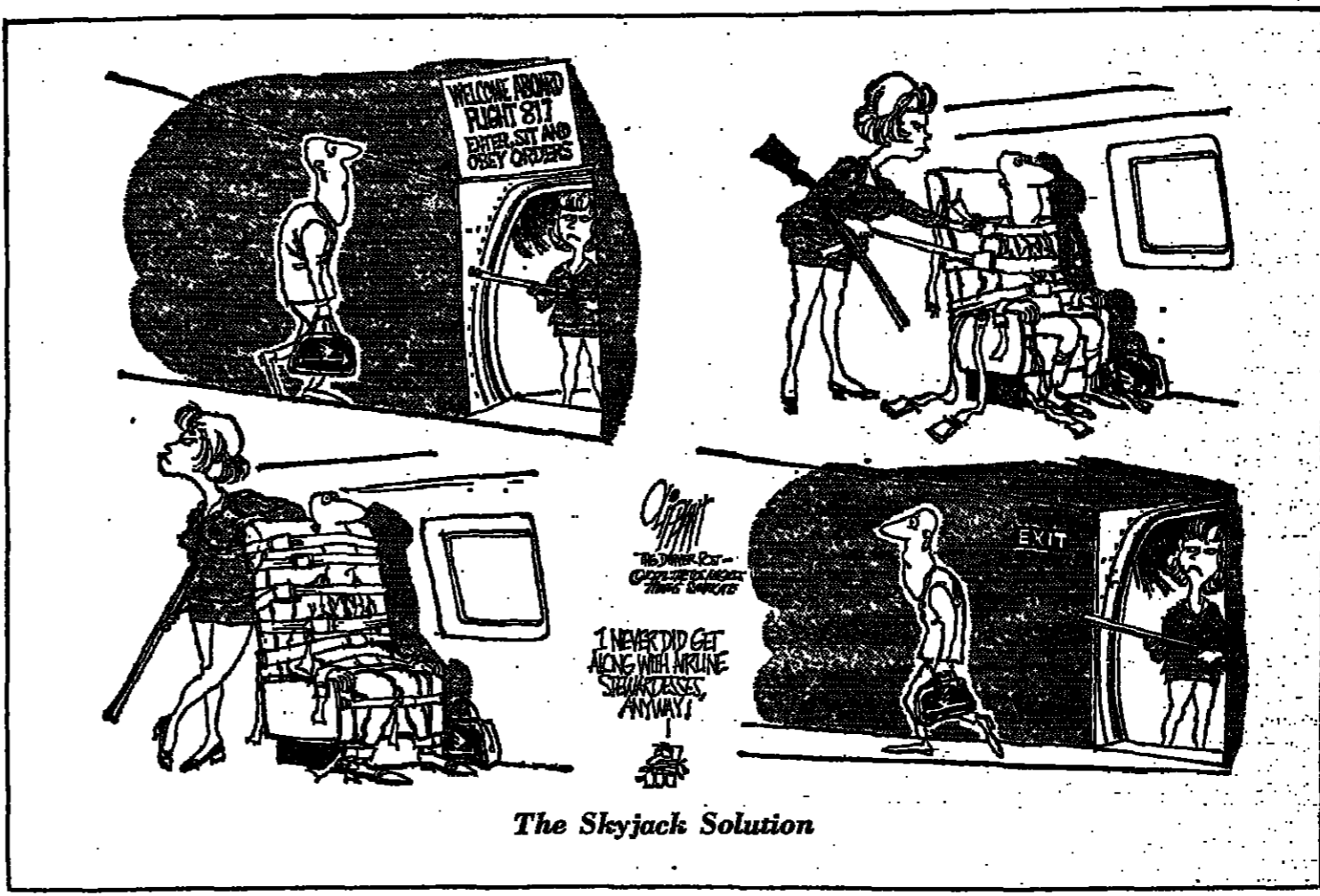
June 26, 1897

PARIS—President Félix Faure yesterday afternoon made his customary annual pilgrimage to the tomb of his murdered predecessor, M. Carnot, in the Pantheon. During the President's visit the general public was excluded, but during the rest of the day, between the hours of eleven and four, visitors were admitted, fifty at a time, to the crypt in which M. Carnot's remains repose. Mme. Carnot attended a commemorative mass celebrated at her parish church.

#### Fifty Years Ago

June 26, 1922

PARIS—The "speaking film," a combination of the screen picture and the phonograph, seems at last to have been realized. M. Louis Gaumont, who has been experimenting for the last twenty years on the automatic synchronization of lip movements on the screen and the audible word, has presented the results of his experiments at a private show in the Grand Palais, before several cinema experts and scientists. The result was a success, the method complicated.



## Lydda and the Agony of the Arab Moderate

By Jim Hoagland

BEIRUT.—The past two weeks had been an ordeal for Fais Boustany, and his manner was agitated and his temper short. He insistently thrust a letter forward to an American newsmen he met last week and said:

"The Palestinian people all agree with me but they are afraid to say so because of the men with the guns. We cannot live that way. Please help us tell the world that there are Palestinians who condemn what happened at Lydda Airport."

A successful Palestinian business executive, Boustany had already publicly expressed reservations about the terrorist killing of 36 persons at the Israeli airport of Lydda May 31. This had earned him an intimidating anonymous note and he had taken to carrying a submachine gun around in his car.

Fais Boustany died Monday. After his funeral Tuesday, close friends said that the stress of the aftermath of the tragic day at Lydda may have helped bring on the heart attack that killed him at age 48.

The Lydda killings, committed by three Japanese gunmen in the name of the Palestinian cause, have brought a time of torment not only for Boustany but also for many others in the more established ranks of the Palestinian community, which forms an important slice of the Arab world's best educated businessmen, skilled technicians and top academics.

In private conversations over the past week, a number of these Palestinians, who are essentially Arab refugees from the land that became Israel in 1948, have expressed feelings of horror and despair. Boustany's impassioned rejection of such terrorist tactics.

The Lydda killings may in fact have brought a serious new division of Palestinian opinion between moderate and radical factions. It is easy to find revulsion over Lydda; but it is also easy to find Palestinians here who are proud of the operation.

**A Radicalization**  
There are signs of increasing radicalization within the important Palestinian political organization. Previously they had condemned the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine for its exploits, but they have been significantly silent on Lydda.

If Fais Boustany's friends are correct, the agony he experienced in recent weeks over these developments may be a microcosm of that of Palestinian moderates, among whom Boustany insistently classed himself.

Educated as a civil engineer at the American University of Beirut and in London, he was general manager of a pipeline company here and was recently elected president of the "ID" (International division) of the pipeline contractors association.

In a Beirut restaurant last week, he emphasized that he had always agreed with what he saw as the general aims of the Palestinian resistance movement. He advocated establishing a non-secular state to which Palestinians could return, by military action if that was necessary.

Friends reported that he also gave regular donations to Al Fatah, the largest and least ideologically inclined of the Palestinian organizations.

"But what does the shooting of defenseless tourists in airports have to do with any of that?" he demanded sharply. "That has set back our cause tremendously. Who will listen to the Palestinians now?"

to a man believed to be in hiding abroad—Dr. Wadi Haddad, the PFLP second-in-command—who reportedly planned the Lydda operation. Boustany, born in Haifa, had gone to school with Haddad there and emotionally appealed to him in the letter to "reject terrorism."

Boustany's letter recounted the killing of 100 Arabs at Elsheh in Haifa by "a Zionist terrorist bomb" when he and Haddad were schoolmates. Their class witnessed the aftermath and the children were ordered "to the shore" to start throwing stones into the sea as well as curses and insults until we get rid of all our vengeance. Wadi did not throw any stones. He was tormented and silent."

Calling him a man of sharp intelligence, Boustany added that Haddad "is now in trouble and he is getting our whole Palestinian community in trouble as he left his stone throwing too late." Haddad was described as "a tortured man taking revenge too late by proxy and with other people's guns."

The letter also asserted that Jewish terrorists belonging to the Irgun and Stern gangs had committed atrocities against Arabs and gone free. Haddad should "be a greater man than most" by denouncing terrorism and remove this stigma from the just Palestinian cause."

A Palestinian scholar here said Monday that "there has been very little rejoicing among Palestinians that I know about what happened at Lydda. People have talked very little about it, and as much in sorrow as anything. But few feel physically or psychologically secure enough to speak out."

#### Battlefield

On the other hand, spokesmen for the Palestinian Liberation Organization, the umbrella for Palestinian groups, have refrained from criticizing the PFLP as they have done in the past. In Paris last week, Kamal Adwan, the PLO executive committee justified the attack as Lydda was part of the battlefield.

"The Lydda operation will ac-

celerate the movement of the left within the Palestinian resistance movement," asserted Ghassan Khatatani Monday. Khatatani is a member of the PFLP, but emphasized that he was speaking to a newsmen as an expert on Palestinian affairs and not for the organization.

"We are in a very defensive position, with two very narrow choices," he said. "The choices are to mount the limited operations the organization can accomplish, or 'to crawl into the grave the enemy has dug for us and cease to exist. We must sabotage the peaceful continuation of the de facto, which the Israelis want,' and 'shake the basic backbone of Zionism, which is the sense of security.'"

Arguing that events like Lydda could change public opinion through shock and at least make the world aware of the Palestinian cause, Khatatani added, "The negative points of the Lydda operation were less for us than the positive ones. It was a positive operation."

## U.S. Electoral Shadows

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—American Presidential campaigns sometimes cast long shadows overseas and this particularly appears to be the case in 1972. Already one foreign ambassador has been reproached for hints of intervention and, far more important, many capitals appear to be taking exceptional interest in the projected contest.

By now it is widely accepted as certain that Senator McGovern will oppose President Nixon and that, even if there are modifications in his attitude on some issues between now and Election Day, there will be a striking difference in the platforms on which the two candidates stand. Already calculations are being made on that assumption.

The area most obviously concerned is Southeast Asia. Mr. Nixon has played remarkable three-cushion billiards in trying to settle the Indochina war before November and he has done what seemed to be impossible—enlisted both Chinese and Soviet support for his project, although separately and not simultaneously.

His dramatic visits to Peking and Moscow, when added to his imposition of a blockade on North Vietnam and the blunting of the Communist offensive, entirely changed the conflict's ambience. Chou En-lai rushed to Hanoi right after Mr. Nixon had left China to explain what was discussed.

At no time does there appear to have been in Peking as strong a commitment to back a Nixon peace program as there subsequently was in Moscow. The Russians were enticed by the prospect of better relations with the West, enabling them to look more sternly at China, and also by the prospect of access to complex U.S. technical equipment.

For these reasons, one may assume, Podgorny was dispatched to Hanoi to press for a compromise peace. As a signal afterward, he gave an unusual press conference in Calcutta. But, despite Soviet preoccupation with North Vietnam, the Russian President seems to have faltered.

Nor is there any convincing evidence that Kissinger, in a subsequent journey to Peking, was able to enlist concurrent Chinese pressures for settlement. The paramount goal China seeks is to supplant Soviet influence in Indochina.

So far, despite the brutal fact that North Vietnam is now weaker, more isolated and more bruised than at any time this year, its tough Spartan regime shows no signs of yielding. Maybe—and one hopes this is the case—it will yet agree to send its envoys back to Paris and negotiate a compromise. But maybe—measuring the effect of the war on the U.S. elections—it won't. The North Vietnamese, in a bitter mood, could decide to

gamble that continued fighting will seriously damage Mr. Nixon's chances for re-election. A hint of this truculent determination was shown by the failure of either Premier Pham Van Dong or General Giap to even see Podgorny in Hanoi.

#### Hanoi's Gamble

Thus the U.S. campaign plays a definite role in Indochina—and vice versa. The gamble facing Hanoi's Politburo is whether Mr. McGovern can win and will then offer a swift, soft peace or whether, after stubbornly holding out until Election Day, North Vietnam will find Mr. Nixon again in office—and not in the least pleased by Hanoi's previous obstinacy.

In Europe, likewise, there is keen interest in the campaign. McGovern's pledge to slice \$33 billion from the American defense budget sends shivers through NATO, although it isn't thought possible he will stand by that excessive figure. Nevertheless, any appreciable cut could disintegrate the alliance.

Furthermore, neither of the most bruited East-West projects—a European security conference or mutual and balanced force reductions—can start until after the elections. But should the United States decide on immense cuts in its own defense pledges, obviously Russia will see no reason to balance this with an equivalent on its own part. It would prefer getting something for nothing.

Nobody can yet reckon what the precise electoral program of the two candidates will be or what status the Vietnam war will have by autumn. Despite everything, Hanoi may decide to negotiate a reasonable settlement soon, perhaps assuming Mr. Nixon will win, and would be tougher afterward.

This is all speculation. But it is not speculation that foreign governments are starting to regard this U.S. Presidential contest with more fascination and, in some cases, with more concern than any similar election in twenty years.

## The Great Watergate Caper

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—Solid, practical reasons argue that Republican leaders were not directly connected with anything as inept as the recent attempt to enter Democratic headquarters at the Watergate complex here in Washington. But you don't hear anybody saying that President Nixon and John Mitchell couldn't have been involved because they are too honorable and high-minded, too sensitive to the requirements of decency, fair play and law.

You don't hear that anyone than you hear that Falstaff was thin, and the absence of even an attempt to make the moral case points up the true connection between the Watergate affair. The central fact is that the President and his campaign manager have set a tone that positively encourages dirty work by low-level operators.

The President's record goes back a long way. Every election he has fought since 1948 has featured smear charges, knees in the groin and thumbs in the eye. That includes the 1970 election when he campaigned as President.

Preparations for the 1972 election indicate some change in the old pattern. Mr. Nixon seems to be trying to stand above the battle. Hence the rarity of press conferences and other personal appearances.

#### Mitchell

But there are still signs of the old Adam. On Vietnam the White House often implies—and occasionally says flatly—that those who disagree with the President are helping the enemy. So it is a question whether Mr. Nixon can stick to the aloof stance. The more so since he has Mr. Mitchell as campaign manager.

The remarkable thing about Mr. Mitchell is how so intelligent a man could have compiled, in such a brief career as a public figure, so many deep associations in matters involving chicanery and the cutting of corners. The most delicate cases he has brought as a lawyer general—the "China case," Angela Davis, the Berrigan brothers, the Chicago 7 for conspiracy, and Mayor Joseph Alioto of San Francisco—turn out to have had an astonishing insufficiency of evidence.

His claim of authority to bug domestic subversives without advance judicial approval was unanimously rejected by a Supreme Court dominated by Nixon appointees. The man he chose to head the sensitive criminal division at the Justice Department had to retire after signing in a gory Texas scandal involving fraud and bribery.

Even as Mr. Mitchell became campaign manager for 1972, the Republicans refused, in plain contradiction with the spirit of the new law on campaign spending, to divulge the names of big contributors who gave before the statute became applicable.

#### A Climate

Inevitably such deeds and misdeeds generate a climate, an atmosphere. The atmosphere in Washington these days is as unmistakable as it was during the last days of Harry Truman.

Then a kind of eye was turned to taking gifts and doing favors. Now the special tolerance is of using unethical means for partisan purposes. Bending the law for political advantage is involved. Probably the gang that tried to break into Democratic headquarters had reasons of their own. The attempts to link them with Mr. Nixon through Charles Colson of the White House staff show association but not guilt. It is hard to believe that there was anything.

National Committee headquarters the Republicans wanted badly enough to run the risk of being caught in the act of breaking and entering.

But members of the gang have important Republicans as clients. At some points in arranging the Watergate affair they had to stop and ask themselves what these persons would think of the caper. Given the climate generated by the President and Mr. Mitchell, they could come to only one conclusion—namely, that doing the dirty on the Democrats would earn them good marks and high favor.

So there is a connection, albeit indirect, and also a lesson. Unless the President and Mr. Mitchell clean up their own operations, they are going to be made to pay a price. They will find that they cannot get away with keeping the President above the battle. They will see themselves trapped in the miasma of disbelief and suspicion which, after almost four years of the Nixon administration, is thicker than ever.

## The Problems Remain

# Truce, But Not Yet Peace in Ulster

By Bernard Weinraub

BELFAST (NYT)—Shortly after 2 p.m. Thursday, the telephone rang in Dublin newspaper offices and a statement was quickly read: "The Irish Republican Army will suspend offensive operations from midnight, Monday, June 26, 1972, provided that a public reciprocal response is forthcoming from the armed forces of the British Crown."

The announcement was electric. At pubs on the Shankill and Falls Roads in Belfast, crowds huddled around radios. At government buildings in Dublin, officials rushed into hallways and spread the word. In London, William Whitelaw, Ulster's administrator and the central figure in the truce, expressed quiet delight.

"I believe this is a starting point to the end of violence," he told the House of Commons, 90 minutes after the announcement by the IRA Provisional wing. "I pray it will be so."

For "Willie" Whitelaw (the Protestants derisively call him "Whitewash") the IRA truce was a triumph and a clear vindication of his policies. Twelve weeks after he took over responsibility as secretary of state for Northern Ireland, and three years and nine months since the start of civil strife, Mr. Whitelaw has achieved a cease-fire and an end, however temporary, to the terror that gripped Ulster.

The toll has been brutal, the agony incalculable. About 375 persons have been killed and hundreds have been maimed. The damage to property is estimated at more than \$150 million; the cost in despair and suffering is uncountable.

Mr. Whitelaw now must try to repair the damage done to human relations between Roman Catholics and Protestants by three years of strife. "If we get the end of violence and keep the peace, surely that must be what the people of Northern Ireland want," he said.

Mr. Whitelaw had worked out the IRA cease-fire through two Catholic intermediaries, John Hume of Londonderry and Paddy Devlin of Belfast. Both are leaders of the Social Democratic and Labor party, which represents the Catholic minority here.

Although the details of the cease-fire are uncertain, the British administrator promised that the policy of internment without trial would end, security forces would stop patrolling Catholic neighborhoods, the army would not move against "men on the run," and the Provisional wing of the IRA would have some form of representation at a planned conference on the future of Northern Ireland.

### Aides Cautious

Neither Mr. Whitelaw nor his associates would discuss the details. "First we've got to get through the weekend and then we'll see what happens," a Whitelaw associate said on Friday. "It's day by day. Let's not look too far ahead and just hope it works out."

The fragility and uncertainty of the truce is, perhaps, the overriding concern among British officials here. There is clear anxiety that dissident IRA men, especially in West Belfast, will continue their bombing campaign, even though the city's brigade commander, Seamus Twomey, promised that his men will lay down arms. "When we say there's a truce, there'll be a truce," he said. "We're a highly trained, highly efficient army."

If the truce endures, Mr. Whitelaw faces a fundamental problem: how to arrange it so that militant Protestants would agree to sit down with the IRA at the conference on Ulster's future. This seems highly unlikely, but so did the notion that President Nixon would have a chat one day with Mao Tse-tung.

Mr. Whitelaw's initial tactic would appear to be the creation of common ground between Catholics and Protestants, together with renewed assurances to the Protestants that the division between North and South will remain.

In dealing with the Protestants, Mr. Whitelaw must seek to bridge the gulf that exists between his administration and the majority community, without angering the Catholic minority. At the same time he must deal with the seemingly intractable problems of the barricaded "no-go" areas in the Catholic ghettos, the Bogside and Creggan, together with the Catholic civil disobedience campaign that has resulted in more than \$4 million in unpaid rents and taxes.

It may be that in the months ahead the Provisionals will conclude that their ultimate aim of unification of Ulster with the Republic to the south has once again been thwarted—and that a new terror campaign will begin. The possibilities remain of a Protestant backlash, of IRA impotence, of a tactical blunder by a British soldier that could erupt into sectarian violence.

"Many grave difficulties lie ahead," Mr. Whitelaw said on Thursday. No one in Northern Ireland—Catholic or Protestant—would disagree.

## INSIGHTS/SIDELIGHTS

Page 7

# Informing the Next of Kin

*"If I ever got knocked off I'd hope someone would comfort my wife—that's why I sure as hell wouldn't say no to this detail. But it's the hardest thing I've ever done in the Army."*

By Gloria Emerson

FORT BRAGG, N.C. (NYT)—A woman is always asked to sit down in case she faints. If there are children, the mother is taken to another room so they will not learn of the death of their father from a stranger. It is expected that women will weep, often hysterically, but that men will take the news with greater calm and self-control.

The experiences of officers and non-commissioned officers at Fort Bragg assigned to notification teams, whose duty it is to inform next of kin of a soldier's death, are ones that all men here dread.

The system of personal notification was introduced here in March, 1966, when U.S. casualties in Vietnam were running high. In earlier wars, the news of a soldier's death came in a telegram.

"I've never known a man to refuse to do it," Capt. Richard Cicciarella Jr. said. "They feel it's a duty they have to do and they would want it done in the same way for them."

Capt. Cicciarella's first notification on April 8 was to tell the wife of a Cobra gunship pilot that her husband had been shot down in the Central Highlands.

Deaths in Vietnam have been the reason for most of the notification calls in recent years, according to the Adjutant General Casualty Office at Fort Bragg.

Deaths not due to a war are also handled in the same way. In 1969, there were 316 notification calls made from Fort Bragg, 224 in 1970 and 188 in 1971, when U.S. troops were more rapidly withdrawing from Vietnam.

Since Jan. 1, Fort Bragg has handled 51 deaths. Only 7 dealt with men killed in action in Vietnam; 3 were missing in action.

### Always Difficult

"I guess it is as difficult the 100th time you do it as the first time," Capt. Cicciarella said, describing a call he and a sergeant made in Cumberland.

"I went to the door but it wasn't the lady who answered it," the 37-year-old captain said. "A boy, maybe 8 years old, did and I could see a little girl, 4 or 5. It was nearly 8:30 and the lady was getting up."

After establishing the woman's identity the captain and the sergeant introduced themselves and said they would like to speak to her alone. They went to a dining room.

"I told her I was very, very sorry but that her husband's Army aircraft had been shot down by enemy gunfire," Capt. Cicciarella said. "She sort of fell down across the wall—kind of crying and wailing. She asked me a slew of questions, like how I knew it was really her husband, how I knew I was talking about the right man."

It was the fourth tour in Vietnam for the pilot, a warrant officer, the captain said, and his wife was expecting him to come home to the United States in 17 days.

"It was real hard for the lady—she kept grabbing at straws—she even ran into the bedroom and came out with a letter from him that had arrived on Saturday, the day after he was shot down," Capt. Cicciarella recalled. "Her reaction after a while was very hostile towards the military. We were there 45 minutes to an hour."

I tried to get a neighbor who could come and sit with her... she didn't want it... so then we just left... the little boy heard us but he just kept still, sitting there, not saying a word."

Wives (or parents if the man was unmarried) to be notified of deaths in Vietnam are ever visited between 6 a.m. and 10 p.m. If a death occurs in the United States, the notification team may come at any time.

The reason is that the Army fears news of a soldier's death that took place in this country may be announced by the news media before the family is told. This is not the case with Vietnam casualties.

### Army Rules

Although no special expressions of sympathy—aside from the opening sentence, "The Secretary of the Army has requested me to inform you..."

—are to be used by men on notification teams; there are rules they must follow.

The families must be told of the circumstances of death and that within 24 hours they will be visited by a survivor assistance officer. He helps families settle any personal problems resulting from the death. Next of kin are also told that a message will be received within 72 hours on the disposition of remains, and that 24 hours from the personal notification, a telegram will be received confirming the death.

Capt. Robert Narler, who served in Vietnam as captain of the 1st Cavalry Division at Fort Bragg, remembered how in 1968 he had to go to Southern Pines, N.C., to tell a young woman that her husband had died of wounds when a base camp in Vietnam came under mortar attack.

"The girl opened the door and then, when she saw me, slammed it—as though to kind of shut out the bad news," Captain Narler said. "I just waited and knocked again. She was planning to leave the next day to meet her husband in Hawaii on his R and R (rest and recreation)."

The woman tried to talk as she wept and the one question she kept asking Capt. Narler was, "How did this happen?" The woman knew her husband was assigned to headquarters company with an infantry battalion and was not in a combat role, he said, adding: "He probably wrote reassuring letters to her that he was not in danger."

### Initial Shock

The initial shock is so great that few wives, or parents, are able to think clearly or ask where the body of the dead man is. Details of the funeral, financial assistance including the death gratuity, benefits from the Veterans Administration and Social Security benefits are all explained by a survivor assistance officer who is also held responsible for assisting the next of kin if difficulties arise.

Officers handle the notification of the deaths of officers while noncommissioned officers do the other cases. Men on notification teams duty wear a uniform that has a jacket and tie. They are ordered to be "neat in appearance and in attire" to make a favorable impression.

"Do make the visit as inconspicuous as possible" is another Army guideline. But the appearance of an Army car, and two soldiers in their best uniform, often alerts a neighborhood that they have come with bad news.

The casualty department here is responsible for personal notification and survivor assistance for all deceased servicemen—even if they were never stationed at Fort Bragg—if their next of kin reside in any of North Carolina's 62 counties, and one county, Marlboro, in South Carolina.

Elsewhere in the country, the commanding general of each Army area delegates a base or bases to set up notification teams to inform families.

The Army directive for personal notification asks soldiers not to hold a prepared speech in hand when approaching a house, and not to refer to notes when talking to next of kin.

"Don't speak hurriedly or extend over-sympathetic gestures or manifestations which might be misconstrued," the directive also says.

### Missing Men

When servicemen are missing in action, their families are also notified, and they are told that missing does not mean dead.

"If I ever got knocked off I'd hope someone would comfort my wife—that's why I sure as hell wouldn't say no to this detail," Maj. Chester Steckel said. "But it's the hardest thing I've ever done in the Army."

Others such as M. Sgt. Stephen Koch agree. He had to notify a woman who was eight months pregnant, a civilian employee at Fort Bragg whom he knew, that her husband had died in Vietnam. She was giving her children breakfast when he arrived.

"She took it very calmly—probably the reason was that the impact hadn't yet hit her," he said. "Yes, oh yes, she wept."

He said that it didn't really make much difference whether you had to notify the wife or parents of a professional soldier or a draftee. "Either way it's not easy," Sgt. Koch said.



WAR IN ULSTER—A battle scene in Londonderry during June of last year. A bomb attack left one dead.



BATANT—An IRA man in battle dress in April, 1972. Legal IRA's tactics have grown increasingly effective.



CRIME AND PUNISHMENT—A man tried by an IRA court is left tarred and feathered on a Belfast street.

## Millions of Wasted Man-Hours

# Russia Pays the Price for Its Cash Economy

Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW (NYT)—You're a Russian and you've got a cash economy. It has been strictly cash basis so far in a round-up of personal checks are cashed and, anyway, smack up to the cash economy.

Under the headline "Does It" is suggested that regular be paid by employers in a system of withholding in force for income installment purchases and payments in factory-owned housing.

proposal, published in the Literaturnaya Gazeta, intended to curb an over-inflating volume of paper in a country that is just entering the age of the atom.

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a reader, Y. Fundator, an engineer, on how to introduce greater efficiency into the cash-based consumer economy.

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Always Have to Be Cash?" Mr. Fundator depicted the time-consuming system under which tenants in municipal housing—almost all rental housing is gov-

ernment-owned—must go to their local savings bank once a month and then line up at the rent-collection window while an elderly teller laboriously counts the money and writes out and stamps a receipt.

Mr. Fundator said his proposal would also end the humiliating practice of posting the names of rent delinquents in apartment buildings.

"It certainly is not pleasant to find your name on the list," he said. "Sometimes such lists are being torn down and, it seems to me, rightly so because those whose names figure on the list are usually people with too little time."

Regular Outlays

He thought that even the present level of computer use in accounting departments of factories and offices should be adequate to handle withholding of regular employee payments and to transfer them to appropriate government agencies.

Regular outlays in the average family budget include fees for nurseries and kindergartens, vacation resorts and children's summer camps, subscriptions to newspapers and magazines and deposits in savings banks.

Mr. Fundator said his suggestion might make at least a dent into the growing paper flow by reducing the writing of cash receipts by 90 percent. Many Soviet citizens still view computers as the answer. They have yet to reach the stage of worrying about computer errors, bedeviling many an unhappy consumer in the West.

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## Quake Commuters Of Ancona, Italy

ANCONA, Italy (NYT)—During the day, the old Adriatic seaport of Ancona struggles to stay alive. The post office operates out of a truck, a drugstore out of a minibus. Some work goes on.

In the evening, most of the population hurries out of Ancona, crowding into resort hotels on nearby beaches and the mountain villages of the interior. Fishermen with their families put out to sea.

At night Ancona is eerie—an abandoned city, with few signs of life besides police patrols watching out for looters.

In the past five months Ancona has been shaken by 2,500 earth tremors and a dozen minor earthquakes. The people who have not moved out for good have become a population of "earthquake commuters," working in the city by day and leaving for safer places at night. They remember that Ancona was hit by a severe quake in 1930.

### 10 of 11 Gone

Only 10,000 persons out of Ancona's 110,000 population slept in the city during some nights last week after a few particularly sharp earth shocks. Those who stayed bedded down in railroad coaches, in their cars, under 1,000 tents in parks, or wrapped in blankets on the sidewalks. Most of Ancona's buildings—at least 30,000—are damaged and require extensive repairs or inspection by experts before they can again be inhabited.

Many of the townspeople blame the quakes on recent offshore drilling by the state oil and gas agency. Seismologists, though not sure of the cause, have indicated an area below the seabed five miles northeast of Ancona as the epicenter of the present disturbance. The regional Assembly in Ancona has appealed to the Rome government to ask international earthquake experts, including U.S. scientists, to investigate. "It's terrible," says Ancona's mayor, "to suffer from an undiscovered disease."

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THIS OFFER FOR NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS ONLY

PARIS, MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1972

## Eurobonds

Deutsche Mark's Magnetism  
Creates New Problems for Bonn

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, June 25 (AP)—The big question on the international capital market this week is, "What will the West Germans do?"

Revalued for the second time in two years last December and with the nation's economy only just now emerging from a recession, the deutsche mark remains one of the strongest currencies in the world and a magnet for investors looking for a safe haven. Even before the present crisis got full blown, the Bundesbank was warning that it was concerned about the continuing inflow of foreign capital and its inflationary impact on the economy.

Subsequent events can only have made the Bundesbank more upset. And despite Economics and Finance Minister Karl Schiller's assurance on Friday that Germany will not introduce currency control measures, there are few bankers who do not think some kind of controls are in the making.

Against this background, the recent softness in DM denominated Eurobonds is expected to evaporate. The 6 1/2 to 6 3/4 percent level on most recent issues had been competing less and less favorably, as the currency uncertainties seemed to be fading, with the 8 percent available on dollar bonds.

But with speculation in favor of the mark expected to mount again, the low coupon level is not seen as deterring investors from taking the bonds.

Currently on offer are two 15-year issues, each for 100 million DM with a 6 1/2 percent coupon. The borrowers are Courtaulds, the U.K. fibers group, and the Province of Quebec. In addition, the Mortgage Bank of Finland will

soon be in the market for 70 million DM.

There were two issues priced last week: Hammsley Holdings' 100 million DM offering was fixed with a 6 3/4 percent coupon and a price of 99, and the World Bank's 250 million issue, which was issued at 99 1/2 with a coupon of 8 1/2 percent.

The outlook for dollar bonds is less rosy. That the dollar has been exposed anew was amply demonstrated by the more than \$1 billion that the German and French central banks took in supporting the rate before they put down Friday morning. The loose ends of the Dec. 18 monetary agreement—namely the inability of official foreign institutions to convert the dollars they hold into other assets, such as gold or special drawing rights—now threaten to unravel the delicate monetary accord. The major fear, almost unspoken, is whether the current upset will lead to what everyone has been trying so hard to avoid: not a breakdown in the international payments mechanism that cripples international commerce and sets off the sparks to light a worldwide depression.

At the least, the present uncertainty is expected to push up the return to investors who are willing to commit themselves to a long-term bond investment. Last August, at the height of the best credit ratings in the world, General Motors issued a 15-year Eurobond at 98 1/2 with an 8 3/4 percent coupon (a yield to maturity of 8.96 percent).

There are no estimates of what it will take to make straight dollar-debt attractive to investors at present. For the moment,

## Economic Indicators

## WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Latest Week	Prior Week	1971
	June 18	June 11	June 19
Commodity Index...	118.7	119.5	108.9
*Currency in circ...	\$61,985,000	\$61,944,000	\$68,955,000
*Total Loans...	\$87,285,000	\$87,152,000	\$94,882,000
Steel prod (tons)...	2,593,000	2,635,000	2,748,000
Auto production...	187,074	187,074	187,074
Daily oil prod (bbls)...	9,847,000	9,893,000	9,757,000
Freight car loadings...	149	173	195
*Elec Pwr. kw-hrs...	\$4,116,000	\$3,991,000	\$3,835,000
Business failures...	149	173	195

Statistics for commercial agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

## MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	May	Prior Month	1971
	May	April	1971
Employed .....	61,984,000	61,285,000	78,530,000
Unemployed .....	5,092,000	5,079,000	5,555,000
Industrial production...	100.9	100.8	100.3
*Personal Income...	\$905,706,000	\$905,000,000	\$948,200,000
*Money supply...	\$235,000,000	\$233,500,000	\$221,200,000
*Consumer Price Index...	124.3	124.3	120.2
*M2s, inventories...	\$101,680,000	\$101,240,000	\$100,426,000
*Exports .....	\$3,760,000	\$3,760,000	\$3,521,300
*Imports .....	\$4,459,700	\$4,475,000	\$3,765,000
Construct Contracts	159	153	143

\*000 omitted. Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity index, based on 1967=100, the consumer price index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet. Industrial construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

there are no straight dollar issues on offer. But on the secondary market, the GMB bonds are yielding 7.8 percent to maturity while Baa 7s and Shell 8s are yielding 7.7 percent.

A further complication for the straight dollar-debt market is that the recent issues have not been placed well and dealers re-

port much paper floating around. Of course, further depressing prices are the new currency jitters. Dealers reported almost no trading on Friday, but marked prices down on the expectation of new weakness.

Convertible dollar debt is expected to fare better in the present market (Page 11, Col. 1).

Float of Pound, Spurt in U.S. Food Prices  
Divert Investor Attention From Wall Street

By Thomas E. Mullaney

New York, June 25 (AP)—

The mounting concern over rising meat and other food prices in the United States and the sudden, dramatic action of Britain in floating the pound last week diverted the attention of the business and economic community away from the state of the domestic economy and the securities markets.

On the domestic front, the Nixon administration was pondering various options to try to bring uncontrolled raw agricultural products under a price discipline that would help in its difficult battle against inflation.

It is a knotty problem—one that could well undermine the whole controls mechanism. Most observers agreed that the basic approach on meat and foods had to be a program to increase supplies. An increase in imports of meat, now restricted to about 1.25 billion pounds, would help somewhat, but it might take considerable time to achieve.

## Affluence to Blame

It is the general affluence of the American consumer that is partly responsible for the recent sharp increase in food prices. The public is demanding and eating much more beef these days, but the increase in the supply has been rather minimal, while production of pork and lamb has declined. Upward price pressures have been the result, and they are expected to intensify.

On the international front, the most significant event was the decision of Britain to allow its currency to float freely after several days of speculative pressure that demanded huge support operations. It was a reflection of the country's economic problems, particularly rising inflation and

a deteriorating balance-of-payments situation.

While the suddenness of the decision to float was surprising, it was hailed by some bankers here as a constructive move that would avoid the usual prolonged period of currency support and borrowing operations.

With nothing particularly uplifting in the background news to spur it on, the stock market here marked time during most of last week and managed to retain its steady, cautious course.

It was somewhat surprising that the market was able to hold its ground so well in the face of

the rather adverse ration of economic news here and abroad.

## Some Bad News

At home, the unpalatable developments included such things as a further rise in consumer prices during May, especially meat and other foods; the upward course of the prime banking rate and other interest rates; the decline in durable-goods orders last month; the continued redemption trend in mutual-fund shares, and growing concern about the huge size of the federal deficit and the implications it carries for fiscal and monetary policy.

Another current worry in Wall

Street arose from the gathering strength of Sen. George McGovern's candidacy for the presidency after his primary victory in New York.

Furthermore, the stock market's technical position left much to be desired, with many more stocks setting 1972 lows than highs and with declines outnumbering advances most days.

What did sustain the market's stability was investor confidence that the ongoing recovery in the economy would be extended and broadened, with resultant gains for corporate earnings.

The stock market closed the week generally lower, with all of the leading averages showing very small net changes, in slower trading.

The Dow-Jones Industrial stock average ended the week at 944.69, a decline of 0.87 for the week. All the other indexes also had a movement of less than a point.

Turnover on the Big Board for the five sessions dropped to 89 million shares from 77.3 million the week before.

Stocks that lost ground on the Big Board totaled 1,040 issues, against 686 that advanced and 203 that showed no net change. There were 304 that reached new lows for the year and 104 that touched new peaks.

Curious-Wright, powered by prospects for the Wankel engine, rose 5 3/8 to 49 5/8 last week after trading at a record price of 62. Volume was 923,000 shares, making it the week's most active stock. The company holds North American rights for the Wankel.

Gulf Oil added 3/8 to 25 1/8 on a turnover of 636,100 shares. It is one of the few stocks that have advanced recently after the group was shaken somewhat by the nationalization of the Iraqi Petroleum Co.

## Amex and Over-Counter

By Elizabeth M. Fowler

NEW YORK, June 25 (AP)—Stock prices drifted downward in moderate volume on the American Stock Exchange last week. The index closed at 27.97, off 0.13, and volume dropped to 18.1 million shares from 19.4. In the case of the over-the-counter issues the week to week decline took the NASDAQ index from 140.87 to 140.14.

Behind the prices there were some interesting stories. Hycel, in the medical products field, dropped 6 points one day during the week when it said it might have to increase its own selling force instead of doing a large part of selling through American Hospital Products. The decline was followed by a recovery in the week, and the price of Hycel shares ended at 30, down 1 7/8 on the week. It led the list of most active stocks with a volume of 410,300.

Two movers on no specific news were Harrah's, the gambling casino, which has been strong in recent weeks. It closed at 55 7/8, up 5 3/4. Bowmar Instruments pushed ahead 1 1/8 to 34 1/4.

Once a stock moves over the \$100 price mark, some investors look upon it as a potential candidate for a stock split, which often brings a disproportionate price increase. Champion Home Builders gained 3 3/8 points in the week to close at 109 5/8. Earlier in the year its price was bolstered by good earnings reports and the optimistic outlook for mobile homes and camp trailers which it builds.

In the Over-the-Counter market, movers included Diagnostic Data which rose from 28 1/2 to 35 3/4 and Dekalb Agresearch, which rose from 75 to 80. Meanwhile, Bassett Furniture declined from 53 1/4 to 48 1/4. Cartridge Television dropped from 32 to 28 1/4, and Graphic Scanning declined from 48 1/2 to 37 1/2.

## Over-Counter Market

NEW YORK (AP)—Weekly Over-the-Counter market prices for the week ending June 25, 1972. All prices are in dollars and cents. All prices are subject to change without notice. All prices are subject to change without notice. All prices are subject to change without notice.

High Low Last Net

AAI Corp. 144 7 1/4 7 1/4

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the undersigned has elected to redeem \$6,000,000 principal amount of Insilco Overseas Capital Corporation N.V. Guaranteed Floating Rate Loan Notes 1980 on July 31, 1972, pursuant to paragraph 6(a) of said Notes. The following are the serial numbers of the Loan Notes which have been selected for redemption in whole or in part:

Loan Notes in the principal amount of \$1,000 bearing the prefix M to be redeemed in whole:

00001	00002	00003	00004	00005	00006	00007	00008	00009	00010	00011	00012	00013	00014	00015	00016	00017	00018	00019	00020	00021	00022	00023	00024	00025	00026	00027	00028	00029	00030	00031	00032	00033	00034	00035	00036	00037	00038	00039	00040	00041	00042	00043	00044	00045	00046	00047	00048	00049	00050	00051	00052	00053	00054	00055	00056	00057	00058	00059	00060	00061	00062	00063	00064	00065	00066	00067	00068	00069	00070	00071	00072	00073	00074	00075	00076	00077	00078	00079	00080	00081	00082	00083	00084	00085	00086	00087	00088	00089	00090	00091	00092	00093	00094	00095	00096	00097	00098	00099	00100	00101	00102	00103	00104	00105	00106	00107	00108	00109	00110	00111	00112	00113	00114	00115	00116	00117	00118	00119	00120	00121	00122	00123	00124	00125	00126	00127	00128	00129	00130	00131	00132	00133	00134	00135	00136	00137	00138	00139	00140	00141	00142	00143	00144	00145	00146	00147	00148	00149	00150	00151	00152	00153	00154	00155	00156	00157	00158	00159	00160	00161	00162	00163	00164	00165	00166	00167	00168	00169	00170	00171	00172	00173	00174	00175	00176	00177	00178	00179	00180	00181	00182	00183	00184	00185	00186	00187	00188	00189	00190	00191	00192	00193	00194	00195	00196	00197	00198	00199	00200	00201	00202	00203	00204	00205	00206	00207	00208	00209	00210	00211	00212	00213	00214	00215	00216	00217	00218	00219	00220	00221	00222	00223	00224	00225	00226	00227	00228	00229	00230	00231	00232	00233	00234	00235	00236	00237	00238	00239	00240	00241	00242	00243	00244	00245	00246	00247	00248	00249	00250	00251	00252	00253	00254	00255	00256	00257	00258	00259	00260	00261	00262	00263	00264	00265	00266	00267	00268	00269	00270	00271	00272	00273	00274	00275	00276	00277	00278	00279	00280	00281	00282	00283	00284	00285	00286	00287	00288	00289	00290	00291	00292	00293	00294	00295	00296	00297	00298	00299	00300	00301	00302	00303	00304	00305	00306	00307	00308	00309	00310	00311	00312	00313	00314	00315	00316	00317	00318	00319	00320	00321	00322	00323	00324	00325	00326	00327	00328	00329	00330	00331	00332	00333	00334	00335	00336	00337	00338	00339	00340	00341	00342	00343	00344	00345	00346	00347	00348	00349	00350	00351	00352	00353	00354	00355	00356	00357	00358	00359	00360	00361	00362	00363	00364	00365	00366	00367	00368	00369	00370	00371	00372	00373	00374	00375	00376	00377	00378	00379	00380	00381	00382	00383	00384	00385	00386	00387	00388	00389	00390	00391	00392	00393	00394	00395	00396	00397	00398	00399	00400	00401	00402	00403	00404	00405	00406	00407	00408	00409	00410	00411	00412	00413	00414	00415	00416	00417	00418	00419	00420	00421	00422	00423	00424	00425	00426	00427	00428	00429	00430	00431	00432	00433	00434	00435	00436	00437	00438	00439	00440	00441	00442	00443	00444	00445	00446	00447	00448	00449	00450	00451	00452	00453	00454	00455	00456	00457	00458	00459	00460	00461	00462	00463	00464	00465	00466	00467	00468	00469	00470	00471	00472	00473	00474	00475	00476	00477	00478	00479	00480	00481	00482	00483	00484	00485	00486	00487	00488	00489	00490	00491	00492	00493	00494	00495	00496	00497	00498	00499	00500	00501	00502	00503	00504	00505	00506	00507	00508	00509	00510	00511	00512	00513	00514	00515	00516	00517	00518	00519	00520	00521	00522	00523	00524	00525	00526	00527	00528	00529	00530	00531	00532	00533	00534	00535	00536	00537	00538	00539	00540	00541	00542	00543	00544	00545	00546	00547	00548	00549	00550	00551	00552	00553	00554	00555	00556	00557	00558	00559	00560	00561	00562	00563	00564	00565	00566	00567	00568	00569	00570	00571	00572	00573	00574	00575	00576	00577	00578	00579	00580	00581	00582	00583	00584	00585	00586	00587	00588	00589	00590	00591	00592	00593	00594	00595	00596	00597	00598	00599	00600	00601	00602	00603	00604	00605	00606	00607	00608	00609	00610	00611	00612	00613	00614	00615	00616	00617	00618	00619	00620	00621	00622	00623	00624	00625	00626	00627	00628	00629	00630	00631	00632	00633	00634	00635	00636	00637	00638	00639	00640	00641	00642	00643	00644	00645	00646	00647	00648	00649	00650	00651	00652	00653	00654	00655	00656	00657	00658	00659	00660	00661	00662	00663	00664	00665	00666	00667	00668	00669	00670	00671	00672	00673	00674	00675	00676	00677	00678	00679	00680	00681	00682	00683	00684	00685	00686	00687	00688	00689	00690	00691	00692	00693	00694	00695	00696	00697	00698	00699	00700	00701	00702	00703	00704	00705	00706	00707	00708	00709	00710	00711	00712	00713	00714	00715	00716	00717	00718	00719	00720	00721	00722	00723	00724	00725	00726	00727	00728	00729	00730	00731	00732	00733	00734	00735	00736	00737	00738	00739	00740	00741	00742	00743	00744	00745	00746	00747	00748	00749	00750	00751	00752	00753	00754	00755	00756	00757	00758	00759	00760	00761	00762	00763	00764	00765	00766	00767	00768	00769	00770	00771	00772	00773	00774	00775	00776	00777	00778	00779	00780	00781	00782	00783	00784	00785	00786	00787	00788	00789	00790	00791	00792	00793	00794	00795	00796	00797	00798	00799	00800	00801	00802	00803	00804	00805	00806	00807	00808	00809	00810	00811	00812	00813	00814	00815	00816	00817	00818	00819	00820	00821	00822	00823	00824	00825	00826	00827	00828	00829	00830	00831	00832	00833	00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## Eurobonds

(Continued from Page 3)

ent market because investors can switch into the underlying common stock—which offers a better hedge against devaluation and inflation than fixed-income securities. However, two of the three issues currently on offer are from non-U.S. sources, and the demand for them varies widely.

In addition, they suffer from the competition of the well-known bid—J.C. Penney, which is seeking \$35 million at a 4 1/2 percent. The bonds are expected to be convertible into Penney's stock at a price about 15 percent over the prevailing New York Stock exchange quote.

MassMutual Mortgage & Real Estate is offering \$25 million of 15-year bonds expected with a coupon of 6 1/2 percent and a conversion premium of 7 to 8 percent. Managers say the high coupon is a function of the fact that the common stock's yield is over 6 percent.

MassMutual is a real estate investment trust and, in order to benefit from certain U.S. tax laws, distributes 90 percent of its income to shareholders. Managers say the terms on the bond are to be sweeter than what investors can get by buying the stock, else why buy the bond.

SLI on offer is Southland's \$35 million convertible expected with a coupon of 5 percent and a conversion premium of 12 percent. Among the issues closed last week, Owens-Illinois was issued a coupon of 4 1/2 percent and a conversion premium into

Owens-Corning stock) of 11.25 percent. The Amerasia-Bess issue was priced at 89 with a coupon of 5 3/4 percent. The warrants for five shares of Amerasia stock are exercisable at \$48 a share (compared with \$48.50 on the New York Stock Exchange the day before the closing) and the warrants for the Louisiana Land stock are exercisable at \$43 compared with \$44.50 on the New York Stock Exchange the day before the closing. The warrants are "very generous" and designed to assure a good reception for the issue, Amerasia's first in this market.

In the French franc sector, the 100 million franc offering from Ciments Lafarge was priced at par with a 7 1/2 percent coupon. Still on offer in the fledgling Luxembourg franc market is Barmat's \$50 million franc issue, expected with a 7 percent coupon.

Transactions handled by Euroclear in the week ended Friday were worth a total of \$244.5 million, up from \$185.5 million in the previous week.

Kreditbank Luxembourg reported that new issues closed during the second quarter totaled the equivalent of \$1.246 billion, up from \$1.135 billion in the first quarter. It says that a volume approaching a record \$5 billion could be obtained this year "if no major upheaval occurs before the end of the year."

The bank notes that 62.5 percent of the issues in the latest quarter were denominated in dollars, up from the 56.2 percent in the first quarter but well below the 76 percent share attained in the opening three months of 1971.

## Insurance Stocks

Symbol	Price	% Chg	Symbol	Price	% Chg
Accident 10	230	0%	Int'l Invest 20	21	0%
Am Ins 10	230	0%	Investment 20	21	0%
Am Ins 10	230	0%	Investment 20	21	0%
Am Ins 10	230	0%	Investment 20	21	0%
Am Ins 10	230	0%	Investment 20	21	0%
Am Ins 10	230	0%	Investment 20	21	0%
Am Ins 10	230	0%	Investment 20	21	0%
Am Ins 10	230	0%	Investment 20	21	0%
Am Ins 10	230	0%	Investment 20	21	0%
Am Ins 10	230	0%	Investment 20	21	0%

## Sam Snead, 60, Again Champ In Senior Golf

LONGMIDDY, Scotland, June 25 (UPI)—Sam Snead won seven straight holes to wipe out a four-hole deficit yesterday and won the world senior golf championship for the fourth time.

Snead, 60, beat 62-year-old British pro Ken Bousfield by 3 and 2 in their 36-hole match-play final.

Snead, who won 2800 (\$2,080), was four-down after 16 holes despite out-driving the Briton by as much as 100 yards at times. Then he won the last two holes of the morning round with par figures and had three birdies in winning the five opening holes after lunch.

## Football Time Is Here: East Beats West

LUCKOCK, Texas, June 25 (AP)—Ron Curl of Michigan State blocked a punt in the opening four minutes of the game to start a three-touchdown first half for the East last night and it went on to beat the favored West, 42-20, in the 12th annual Coaches' All-American football game.

Curl's play was followed by a fumble recovery by Elmer Allen of Mississippi and an interception by Ray Easterling of Richmond, which led to two more East touchdowns and the dazed West, coached by Chuck Fairbanks of Oklahoma, never recovered.

Curl blocked the punt of Marv Bateman of Utah with 10:53 left in the first quarter of the game played in 100-degree temperature. The ball bounded to the West one-yard line where Bo Davis of South Carolina fell on it. Billy Taylor of Michigan scored on the next play—his first of two touchdowns from a yard out.

Taylor was voted the outstanding player in the game. Less than three minutes later, Allen fell on a misrouted pitchout from quarterback Jack Mildren of Oklahoma. East quarterback Paul Miller of North Carolina hit teammate Lewis Jolley with a 15-yard touchdown pass.

The West struck back on a six-yard touchdown pass from Mildren to Bernard Jackson of Washington State, then the mistake bug bit again. Jerry Tagge of Nebraska was intercepted by Easterling. The Bear Bryant-coached East team then rolled 80 yards with Johnny Musso scoring from a yard out.

## Sports

## Jamieson Takes Western Golf by 6

NOETHBROOK, Ill., June 25 (UPI)—Jim Jamieson, faltering only briefly at the start, shot a two-under-par 69 today and won the \$150,000 Western Open by six strokes for his first victory in four years on the pro golf tour.

Jamieson, the 5-foot-10, 210-pound local favorite, bogeyed two of the first three holes, but recovered from a sand trap to birdie the fourth hole and that seemingly settled him down.

He finished the 72 holes with a 13-under-par 271, and his victory margin was the widest on the tour in a year.

Lahron Harris finished second, shooting a final-round 65 to match the course record. His total was 277.

Bob Lunn, Hale Irwin and Jim Welchers finished in a three-way tie for third place at 280. Lunn had a 69 today, Irwin and Welchers had 68s.

Bobby Nichols, J.C. Snead, Tommy Aaron, David Graham and Tom Weiskopf were at 281.

For Jamieson, who had earlier rounds of 68, 67 and 67, the victory was worth \$30,000 and raised his earnings for the year, already the highest of his career, to \$77,503.

He began the day with an eight-shot lead and the surging Harris, a former college teammate of Jamieson at Oklahoma State—had some hope.

At the first hole, Jamieson pushed his drive far into the rough, hit his second shot only about 40 feet, leaving it in the rough, and took a bogey. He salvaged par at No. 2 by making a nine-foot putt after missing the green with his approach shot. Jamieson pushed his drive at the third hole far to the left again.

THIRD-ROUND LEADERS

Player	Score
Jim Jamieson	68-67-67-202
Tommy Aaron	68-65-67-202
Steve Opperman	68-72-70-210
J.C. Snead	71-67-73-211
Doug Sanders	71-68-74-213
Bob Lunn	72-68-67-207
Bobby Nichols	72-70-68-210
Hale Irwin	72-68-67-207
Billy Casper	72-68-67-207
Lee Elder	71-71-70-212
Billy Casper	72-68-67-207
Jim Welchers	72-70-68-210
Lahron Harris	72-70-68-210
R.D. Sikke	68-72-70-210
Tom Weiskopf	72-68-67-207
David Graham	72-70-68-210
Charles Coody	72-70-68-210
Kenneth Carley	72-70-68-210
Miller Barber	72-70-68-210
Tommy Aaron	72-70-68-210
Lee Wood	72-70-68-210
Chil Rodriguez	72-70-68-210
Ray Floyd	71-73-71-215

among some trees, but had a shot to the green.

He hit the green, but then three-putted, rolling a three-foot second putt by the hole, and suddenly his lead had dwindled to five.

British Champion HUNSTANTON, England, June 25 (AP)—Michelle (Mickey) Walker retained the British women's amateur golf championship yesterday with a 2-up victory over Claudine Rubin of France in the final round.

Earlier, Miss Walker, 19, eliminated Laura Baugh of Long Beach, Calif., the United States champion, 7 and 5, in the semi-final round.

Miss Rubin, 31, defeated Carol Le Feuvre of Britain, 3 and 2 in the semifinals over the 6,070-yard, par 38, 37-75 Hunstanton Course.

here to Rhode Island, but there was still no contact from two of the star competitors.

Britain's 70-year-old yachtsman Sir Francis Chichester and Frenchman Jean-Yves Terlain, the race favorite.

However, the race center stressed that their radio silence was not necessarily cause for alarm. They said that Sir Francis, whose health has been giving him trouble recently, could well be conserving his energies for operating his ketch Gipsy Moth V.

And Terlain may be too busy caring for his 128-foot schooner, Vendée 13, the biggest in the race, to get to his radio at appointed times.

If all is going well, Sir Francis and Terlain should be among the leaders. The best position so far has been reported by Britain's Brian Cooke aboard the ketch British Steel, about 800 miles out on the relatively direct northern route of about 2,900 miles.

Also thought to be in that region are the Dutch ketch Second Life, sailed by Gerard Dijkstra, the British cutter Strongbow with Martin Minter-Kemp and the French ketch Tramaran, with Alain Colas.

There have been no recent sightings of the United States favorite Tom Follett, in the yawl-trimaran Three Cheers, but the race center said it was likely he headed for the longer southern route passing the Azores.

Fifty-four competitors left Plymouth last weekend but two have dropped out—Belgian Oscar Debra and Briton Harry Mitchell—and another four have put back or anchored but hope to restart. These include Richard Konkolski of Czechoslovakia, who had a broken mast on his two-masted yawl Nike.

**Hernandez to Defend**

ROME, June 25 (Reuters)—European junior middleweight champion Jose Hernandez of Spain will defend his title against Carlos Duran of Italy at San Remo on July 5, the European Boxing Union said here yesterday.

More Sports News  
On Page 13

## Over-Counter Market

Symbol	Price	% Chg	Symbol	Price	% Chg
Am Ins 10	230	0%	Int'l Invest 20	21	0%
Am Ins 10	230	0%	Investment 20	21	0%
Am Ins 10	230	0%	Investment 20	21	0%
Am Ins 10	230	0%	Investment 20	21	0%
Am Ins 10	230	0%	Investment 20	21	0%
Am Ins 10	230	0%	Investment 20	21	0%
Am Ins 10	230	0%	Investment 20	21	0%
Am Ins 10	230	0%	Investment 20	21	0%
Am Ins 10	230	0%	Investment 20	21	0%

ADVERTISING

International

Stock Market

EUROBONDS

RAIGHTS

Shares

International Stock Market

Shares

International Stock Market

Shares

International Stock Market

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## International Bonds

(A weekly list of non-dollar denominated issues.)

Units of Account

DM Basis

S. Africa 5-1/2 100%

Canada 7-1/2 100%

France 5-1/2 100%

Germany 5-1/2 100%

Italy 5-1/2 100%

Japan 5-1/2 100%

Netherlands 5-1/2 100%

Sweden 5-1/2 100%

Switzerland 5-1/2 100%

U.K. 5-1/2 100%

U.S. 5-1/2 100%

West Germany 5-1/2 100%

Yugoslavia 5-1/2 100%

Zimbabwe 5-1/2 100%

Austria 5-1/2 100%

Belgium 5-1/2 100%

Denmark 5-1/2 100%

Finland 5-1/2 100%

Greece 5-1/2 100%

Hong Kong 5-1/2 100%

India 5-1/2 100%

Indonesia 5-1/2 100%

Israel 5-1/2 100%

Italy 5-1/2 100%

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West Germany 5-1/2 100%

Yugoslavia 5-1/2 100%

Zimbabwe 5-1/2 100%

Austria 5-1/2 100%

Belgium 5-1/2 100%

Denmark 5-1/2 100%

## European Currency Units

S. Africa 5-1/2 100%

Canada 7-1/2 100%

France 5-1/2 100%

Germany 5-1/2 100%

Italy 5-1/2 100%

Japan 5-1/2 100%

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India 5-1/2 100%

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Israel 5-1/2 10



**By Alan Truscott**

\*Q1093 ♠J8

SOUTH  
AKQJ10922  
VQJ84  
♣54

Neither side was vulnerable.  
The bidding:

East	South	West	North
Pass	1♣	Pass	2♣
Pass	2♣	Pass	4♣
Do.	Redbl.	Pass	4♣
Pass	4♣	Pass	5NT
Pass	7♣	Pass	Pass

West led the diamond four.

Solomon to Friday's Puzzle

MIAN	FOXY	WAMS
GOE	IPSC	SEPC
PAIGN	AL	LEMA
FEIN	ASTI	LEMA
GOAM	PAC	LESS
EASY	AINA	THEMA
SANTA	ALIS	VAM
CASLES	IN	THEAR
ONE	MILE	CANNY
CRISTIAN	SLUG	
WIG	ULT	THEMA
CHING	SOL	THEMA
CELA	AL	THEMA
STAC	MAOS	GENRE
HOPE	LOIS	STIER

# THE NEW ANATOMY OF BRITAIN

*By Anthony Sampson. Stein & Day. 773 pp. \$12.59.*

Reviewed by Bernard Weinraub

**ANTHONY SAMPSON** has written a splendid survey of Britain today. Sampson's book is an updated study of his acclaimed 1952, "Anatomy of Britain" (written in 1955) when the Beatles, Harold Wilson and the Fabians were the pillars of a new classless England. The Beatles have since split up, Mr. Wilson—once a symbol of restless socialism—has turned into a Tammany figure solely motivated by political survival, and the Fabianist utopia has been replaced by a Britain today, hardly free from class or privilege, is drifting.

This is, perhaps, the undertone to Sampson's brisk, urbane "Anatomy," like the earlier book a swiftly moving account of the social institutions running England.

Mr. (Heath) speaks of "controlling" about the need for freedom for the individual and the nation—he has not yet answered the question: freedom to do what?

Sampson's conclusions are, avoidably, bleak: that the British class system, which has somehow exhausted its vitality, has created a new class and that class division has reshaped and reinforced by capitalism.

The middle-class or graduate, and the working-class, must be at odds; the middle-class must be suspicious of the gift language, the welfare state, the power, feels pushed aside by the parties, particularly the party invented and financed, and into a Common Market which it is associated with, an absurdity.

It is, nevertheless, Mr. Sampson's book, a good one.

The author, an Oxford-trained 45-year-old journalist, has clearly been influenced by John Gummer's "Inside U.S.A." His technique is a blend of fact, cool opinion, high-class gossip and evocative description—in short, stylish journalism.

Where Sampson succeeds especially for an American reader is in his discussion of the newest power group in Britain: "the self-made meritocrats," the self-made men and women (like Prime Minister Edward Heath; Maynard

It is, nevertheless, the Common Market, with its "intricate psychological and structural facets" that Sampson views as the answer to Britain's financial torpor. "The belief that the industry and other institutions can be transformed by a challenge and a new stimulus" is encouraged by the success companies in Britain which he can run by un-British means. Britain, at least in the present state, requires ideas from outside the tribe to invigorate her industry.

Thatcher, the ex-cabinet minister; Anthony Barber, chancellor of the Exchequer) who are "obsessed by competitiveness and efficiency," and part of a "new boy net" of Labor and Conservative politicians, businessmen and financiers.

"It is not so much the middle-classes in general who have come into power, as the graduates," says Sampson. Ironically, Sampson points out, it is the Heath (self-made) Conservatives who "are not at ease in frivolous company . . . not men for language of small-talk, and there has been almost

Sampson's book has serious powerful flaws. Northern Ireland is ignored, presumably because Sampson is concerned with "galleries of power" and "rums Britain." Religion is barely touched, and Scotland and Wales are barely mentioned.

He deals too lightly with the royal family (he quotes Prince Philip's remark: "No one comes up with a better solution than I have") and hardly discusses this and other aspects of the country's expensive charade and the obvious relevance to the myth of the nobility of the British.

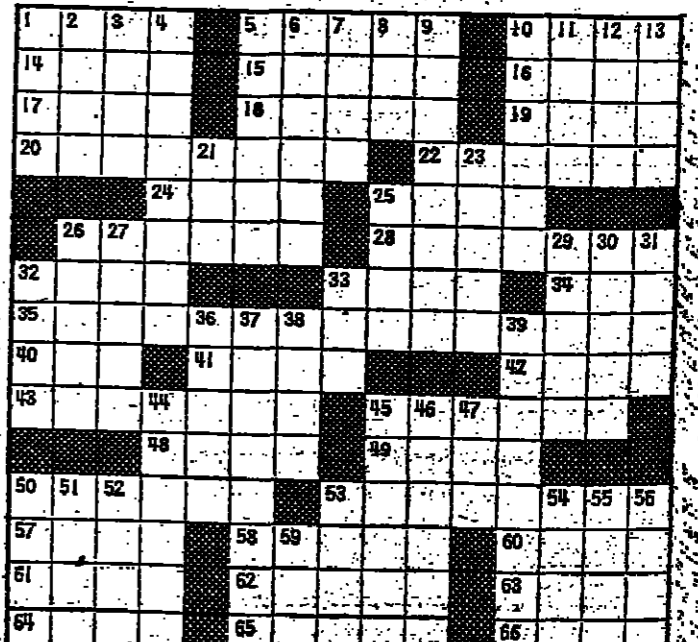
Perhaps most disappointing of all is the reversal of the traditional social pattern of Story and Labor. It is the Labor ex-ministers who are the drawing-room men, who love long dinners, large parties and weekend invitations. It is the Labor party leaders who move comfortably in the world of the aristocracy, the world of the

of the rich and the poor. The broader implications of this are twofold: that many of the Labor party's mistakes, especially in their policies to trade unions, may be due to their lack of understanding class roots and their misunderstanding of workers. (VW)

Samson's surprise loss to Heath in 1970 is an indication of this! And the Conservative party, now under Heath's "harshly professional style" seems politically purposeless beyond its adherence to taking Britain into the European Economic Community. Heath made some sensible decisions, and even some of fear, to face up to her current situation; and for this confrontation with Heath is well observed. "But in the end every country needs and hope with which to face a difficult future . . . and though

By Will Wet

<b>ACROSS</b>		45 Chinese pagodas	13 Ending for mob or young
1 Book about a delovely guy	50 Rebellion	21 Predatory fish	
5 Black Friday event	53 Big brother of oodles	23 Due	
10 Tennis shots	57 Algerian port	25 Paint poorly	
14 Biting	58 Actor Tom	26 Track events	
15 Fictional bell town	59 Type of suit	27 Jangle	
16 Release	61 Seam	28 Satellite of Uranus	
17 Load	62 Rajah's spouse	30 Shades	
18 Certain poie	63 Sicilian city	31 Literary works	
19 Staff member	64 Gypsy Rose and Dixie	32 Nichols hero	
20 Some are scarlet	65 Saber	33 Acquire	
22 "Night and Day" composer	66 Map notations: Abbr.	37 Helen Hayes and Palace	
<b>DOWN</b>			
24 Seldom	1 Fish for trout	38 Dame Myra	
25 Dueling time	2 Eight: Prefix	39 One who puts into service	
26 Indian port	3 Social V.I.P.	44 Expriates	
27 Restless, in mush	4 England's king, 1307-27	45 Cheerful one	
32 Atmosphere: Prefix	5 Old Roman saucer	46 Hornless, as the Aberdeen Angus	
33 "Treasure Island" name	6 Venerates	47 Olive yield	
34 Gang weapon	7 King Cole and Emmelou	50 Rock's teamhand	
35 Memorable song	8 Saxon king	51 Canal or city	
40 Japanese name	9 French partner	52 Wind indicator	
41 Egyptian month	10 Discovered	53 Green philosopher	
42 Golfing areas	11 Fail to include	54 Camel of India	
43 Possessions	12 — one's time	55 Zero	
45 Victor's due		56 R. S. stops	
		59 Helmut Jetter	



**JUMBLE**—that scrambled word game  
by HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

[illegible]

(Answers tomorrow)

**Jumbles: BRAVO TRAIT UNFAIR JOYFUL**

**Saturday's** **Answer: In an engine this works just**

هذه امانة لأهل

## Hills Fight Way Past Expos, 1-0

**Carlton's Pitcher  
Ejects Manager**

ATLANTA, June 25 (UPI)—The Atlanta Braves' pitcher Tom Seaver, who pitched a no-hitter for the first time in his career, won the game against the Philadelphia Phillies 1-0.

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## Sunday

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## Lady Ump Quits After 1st Game

### Changes Call, Ejects Manager

GENEVA, N.Y., June 25 (UPI)—Bernice Gera, a 41-year-old housewife from Jackson Heights, N.Y., quit yesterday after umpiring the first game of a New York-Pennsylvania League doubleheader in which she changed her mind on a "safe" call, and then proceeded to throw out her first protest, just three innings after her abbreviated career started.

Gera had been scheduled to work behind the plate in the second game but walked into the stadium office and told Geneva general manager Joseph McDonough: "I'm sorry Joe, I just resigned from baseball."

When she said Mrs. Gera had tears in her eyes as she made the announcement. Then, still wearing her blue uniform, she got into her car and told newsmen, "I think baseball just lost the best promotion it ever had."

She did not say why she was quitting.

Breaking a Barrier  
Mrs. Gera's appearance came after an all-year court fight which ended Jan. 13 when the New York State Court of Appeals agreed with Mrs. Gera's contention that established physical requirements for baseball umpires were unjustified and discriminated against women.

Mrs. Gera had officiated at semi-pro and amateur games in the past and signed a contract with the New York-Penn League in 1969 after taking her case to the state's Human Rights Division.

Mrs. Gera was noticeably nervous before the Geneva Rangers-Auburn Phillies game.



Bernice Gera: umpire for one game.

and declined interviews. She also seemed upset by photographers during the game.

Gera won the opener, 4-1, and the second game was eventually rained out.

Mrs. Gera's abrupt departure left Nolan Campbell, manager of the Phillies, with a rare distinction. He is the only manager ever thrown out of a professional baseball game by a female umpire.

Campbell, who took over the Auburn club one week ago for the Class A league season which began last night, was ejected in the fourth inning.

Auburn's Terry Ford was on second base with one out when John Dawkins hit a line drive at Rangers' second baseman Jim Pascarella, who made the catch and threw to his shortstop, Brian Doyle, trying to double up Ford who was off the base. Mrs. Gera signaled "safe."

Most of the 9,225 fans howled and, seconds later, Mrs. Gera changed her decision, calling Ford out. Campbell reacted to the field.

A Mistake  
After the game, Mrs. Gera said she had forgotten that the play was a force and had to

change her call. "She made a right call... I had him beat," Doyle said.

As manager Campbell started to holler, Mrs. Gera told him, "made a mistake."

"That was your second mistake," the manager said. "The first was putting on that uniform."

"You're out of here," Mrs. Gera said, with a big wave of her arm, and history was made approximately one minute after Campbell had begun to protest.

Television cameras from the three major networks and several photographers had a field day as Campbell bellowed and chased Mrs. Gera across the field to the right-field foul line.

Campbell said, "You're not only a woman, but you're not quick temper. You can't run somebody out of the game just for giving you a little grief."

After leaving the field, Campbell said, "I never said any cursing words to her. It surprised me when she threw me out."

Later a fan yelled at Campbell, "Are you happy you ran her out of here?"

"I had a beef coming, and I took it," Campbell said.

## Connors, Miss Evert Gain Titles

### Win Warmup For Wimbledon

By Fred Tupper

LONDON, June 25 (UPI)—To the tennis world, Connors and Miss Evert were the new stars here for 25 years, those brilliant teen-agers Jimmy Connors and Chris Evert yesterday took the titles at the London grass court tennis championships, dress rehearsal for the Wimbledon fortnight.

Connors, 19, trounced John Pahl, 24, the man good enough to upset Stan Smith in the quarterfinals and the winner over Pancho Gonzales Friday when Gonzales became involved in a dispute with a line judge and was disqualified.

Pahl, the leading British independent player, was helpless under a hard struck Connors' left-handed delivery and could gain only eight points against service in a 6-2, 6-3 beating. Connors throws the ball farther forward on delivery than most players and Pahl seemed deceived as to the length and direction of his service.

Little Miss Evert, 17, had a few anxious moments against Karen Krantzke but eventually reduced the towering Australian to impotence with a stream of superbly grooved ground shots.

It was the seventh consecutive triumph for the phenomenon from Fort Lauderdale, Fla., as she won, 6-4, 6-0, easily the best tennis she has played here. Chris accepted the silver cup but, as an amateur, returned the \$780 winning prize.

Two-handed Backhands  
There are marked similarities in the games of these youngsters. Both strike the ball double-handed off the backhand—a lost art reminiscent of Pancho Segura and the Australian John Bromwich and used only in top-flight tennis today by Cliff Drysdale and in their appearances here both have shown the tenacity to raise their games in the crises.

Earlier last week, Miss Evert was a set down and trailing 1-2 against Wendy Overton in the semifinal, gripped her teeth and ran off nine games running. Connors had five break points against him in the deciding set with Alex Metrevel of the Soviet Union and fought his way out.

"I'm enjoying it all," said Connors. "I look forward to Wimbledon."

He has the toughest match of opening day when he draws the temperamental Bob Hewitt of South Africa.

The United States also won the doubles events yesterday.

Mrs. Billie Jean King and Rosie Casals, four times Wimbledon champions, won from Brenda Kirk and Pat Pearce of South Africa, 6-7, 6-0, 6-2. Strangely, they are breaking up their winning partnership at Wimbledon this year.

Jim McManis of Berkeley, Calif., and Jim Osborne of Salt Lake City won the men's doubles from Jorgen Passbender and Karl Meller of Germany, 4-6, 6-3, 7-5.

Gonzales Reported  
LONDON, June 25 (UPI)—Pancho Gonzales will be reported to the British Lawn Tennis Association following disqualification from the London grass court championships, but is in no danger of missing Wimbledon, an official said yesterday.

The American, 44, was disqualified by referee Ben Seal during Friday semifinals of the Queens Club tournament after arguing with a linesman, the umpire and the referee.

It is unlikely that the LTA will take any action before Wimbledon starts tomorrow, an official said.

Eastbourne Wins  
LONDON, June 25 (UPI)—Andres Gimeno of Spain and Françoise Durr of France won the singles titles at the South of England championships following disqualification from the London grass court championships, but is in no danger of missing Wimbledon, an official said yesterday.

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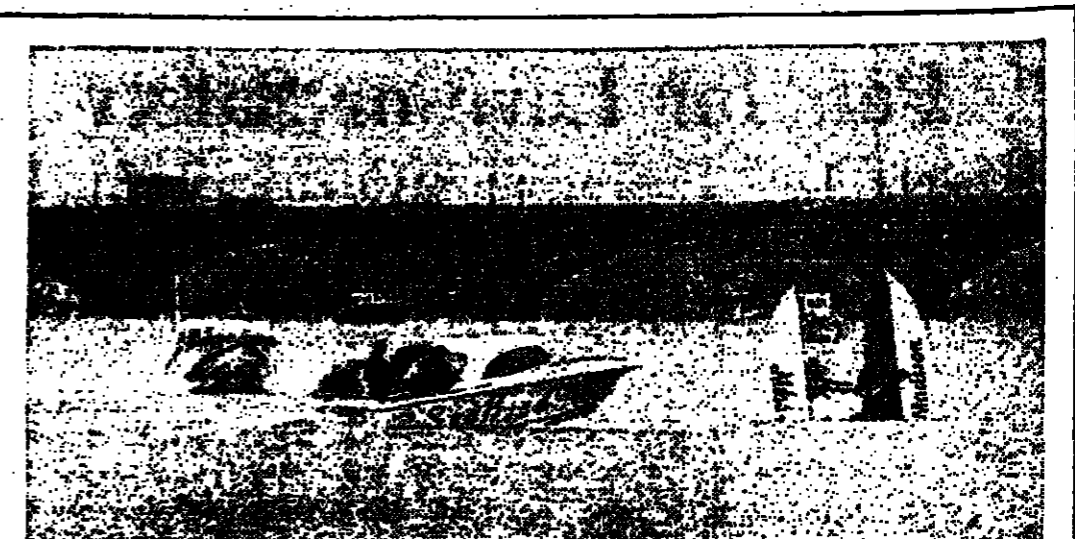
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SUNKEN HOPES—Boats speed on Detroit River toward sinking remains of "Miss Madison", an unlimited hydroplane which partially disintegrated in trials for Gold Cup race. Driver Charles Dunn was thrown clear of wreckage. He suffered minor cuts.

## Prefontaine Roms at 3,000 Meters

PORTLAND, Ore., June 25 (UPI)—U.S. Olympic hope Steve Prefontaine raced to an American record of 7 minutes 45.8 seconds in the 3,000 meters on a cold and drizzly afternoon at the Rose Festival track meet yesterday.

The University of Oregon junior beat his nearest competitor by 100 yards in topping the former American mark of 7:54.2 set by Jim Beatty in 1962.

Kenya's Kip Keino holds the world mark of 7:36.9.

World co-record holder Bob Seagren, despite a charley horse in the left leg, set a meet record by clearing 7 feet 6 1/2 inches in the pole vault. He topped the mark of 16-9 1/4 held by Sam Carruthers.

Al Feuerbach, who has been passing Randy Matson for world supremacy in the shot put outdoors, won yesterday with a toss of 68 1/2.

The meet on the campus of Mt. Hood Community College offered a final opportunity for top performers to qualify for the U.S. Olympic trials, which began June 29 in Eugene, Ore.

Defending champion Steve Tyrer, Oregon College of Education, won the two-mile walk in the time of 14:11.4.

Byron Dye, United Athletic Association, outstripped Oregon State University's Hally Ebbs down the track to win the 1,500 meters in 3:42.5. Ebbs was clocked in 3:42.8.

Al Heaver, University of Oregon, won the 100 and 200 meters. He was clocked in 10.5 seconds in the 100 and 21.1 in the 200.

Leon Brown of the California International Track Club was second in the 100 meters and Harrington Jackson, University of Texas at El Paso, third.

AAU champion Arnie Robinson, U.S. Army, won the long jump with a wind-aided 26 1/2 feet. Tim Voller, also of the Army, won the discus with a meet record of 208-9.

NCAA 10,000-meter champion John Halberstadt, from Oklahoma State, beat Jeff Galloway of the Florida Track Club in the last few yards to win the 5,000 meters. Halberstadt was timed in 13:49.9 to Galloway's 13:44.9.

In the triple jump, Milton Tiff, California International Track Club, won with a 50-10 1/2 effort. Jack Bacon, New York Athletic Club, took the javelin with a throw of 247-5.

John Hawkins, Vancouver, B.C., beat Rick Cuttelli, also of Vancouver, in the high jump by clearing 7 feet 3/4 inch in a jumpoff.

Russian Men Win  
AUGSBURG, Germany, June 25 (AP)—The Soviet Union's men and West Germany's women won a two-day track and field meet which ended yesterday at Rosenau Stadium.

The Soviet men beat West Germany, 236-196, and the West German men beat the Russians, 120-117, as 25,000 fans in cool weather and a slight drizzle yesterday.

Russian discus thrower Faina Melnik bettered her world record with a throw of 65.48 meters (214 feet 10 inches).

Other results were:  
MEN  
100 meters—Borisov, USSR, 10.29; 200 meters—Borisov, USSR, 21.14; 400 meters—Borisov, USSR, 53.70; 800 meters—Borisov, USSR, 2:08.4; 1,000 meters—Borisov, USSR, 3:08.4; 1,500 meters—Borisov, USSR, 4:18.4; 2,000 meters—Borisov, USSR, 5:28.4; 2,500 meters—Borisov, USSR, 6:38.4; 3,000 meters—Borisov, USSR, 7:48.4; 3,500 meters—Borisov, USSR, 8:58.4; 4,000 meters—Borisov, USSR, 10:08.4; 4,500 meters—Borisov, USSR, 11:18.4; 5,000 meters—Borisov, USSR, 12:28.4; 5,500 meters—Borisov, USSR, 13:38.4; 6,000 meters—Borisov, USSR, 14:48.4; 6,500 meters—Borisov, USSR, 15:58.4; 7,000 meters—Borisov, USSR, 17:08.4; 7,500 meters—Borisov, USSR, 18:18.4; 8,000 meters—Borisov, USSR, 19:28.4; 8,500 meters—Borisov, USSR, 20:38.4; 9,000 meters—Borisov, USSR, 21:48.4; 9,500 meters—Borisov, USSR, 22:58.4; 10,000 meters—Borisov, USSR, 24:08.4.

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## Tigers Gain Split With Orioles

# Pets for Love or Safety

By Andrew H. Malcolm

CHICAGO (UPI)—Americans' fondness for animal companionship apparently spurred by family affluence, social alienation and a desire for protection—is growing by leaps and bounds. In fact, the animal and reptile pet population has soared to upward of 700 million, or more than three times the human population.

New York City alone has an estimated 800,000 dogs, which is more than Delaware's human population.

Across the country, pet store owners say business is booming, especially for large dogs. Animal shelters, although crowded with cats and dogs, report steadily growing numbers of prospective pet owners.

Manufacturers are doing a \$4-billion annual business in animal toys, gourmet foods, cages, clothes, collars, jewelry, nail polish and animal coats-of-arms. Airlines and motels find more families traveling with pets, while a small corps of veterinarians, many of whom are

specialists, face overcrowded waiting rooms.

"The whole pet phenomenon these days is just unbelievable," said Cal Harberts, a prosperous cemetery owner, who in recent months has buried more than 5,000 animals in a site overlooking California's Napa Valley. Burial prices start at \$25.50.

The reasons are probably as varied as each household. According to the Family Bureau, a prime reason is the growth of suburbs, where residents have the space and income to devote to pets. "People can afford more things that give pleasure," said one researcher, "and pets are one of them."

Others seek protection, and dozens of interviews indicated that an affectionate pet, while sometimes for children, can be quite a comfort to those ensnared in a hectic or lonely modern life.

Pet census-taking is not yet an exact science, but the Pet Food Institute here estimates that almost three-quarters of all American households own at least one dog, cat or other pet. Fish form the largest single group.

The American Humane Society figures there are about 34 million dogs and a like number of cats in the country, as well as monkeys, birds, snakes, hamsters, turtles and wild pets ranging from lions to raccoons.

In the last decade, according to the Family Economics Bureau in Minneapolis, the pet population has grown three times faster than the human population, and it continues to increase 3 percent a year.

And this has prompted new and expanded businesses. For instance, Americans will spend around \$15 billion on dog and cat foods alone this year—twice the amount they will spend on baby foods.

Once a minor offshoot of feed or meat-packing companies, pet foods now are made by such giant concerns as General Foods (Garden of Eatin'), Purina (Chickadee), Ralston-Purina (Chickadee), Purina Dog and Cat Chow and Tender Vittles) and Lipton (Tabby and Three Little Kittens).

In the interests of profitable diversification, Lipton bought its cat-food operations from the

new dog foods, including four kinds of Cycle—for puppies, active adult dogs, less-active adult dogs and, senior-citizen dogs.

And Ralston-Purina, which traces the rapid growth of its dog foods to the mass introduction to supermarkets of frozen stores, recently began construction of its 10th pet-food plant.

Researchers are working on birth-control pills for dogs and cats, and tranquilizers already exist. One inventor has designed a platform with an electric

motor. When a pet activates the device, it slowly scratches his side.

There are also car safety belts, bikini, baby sisters and walkers, maternity clothes, health insurance and psychiatric, pink and blue baby books, elaborate tombstones and funeral parlors for pets, as well as paw washers. Some kennels and veterinarians own pet carriers from their pets complete with pawprint signature.

There are recordings to train owners to train dogs, animal grooming services that make house calls and motels for horses. In Kansas the State Highway Commission is using old fire hydrants at roadside rest areas to mark pet comfort stations.

But the growing pet population is not popular with everyone. Brooklyn Heights and Chicago's City Council have been the scenes recently of emotional debates over proposed legislation to require owners to clean up after their dogs or to keep them off public lands altogether.

At least five Chicago suburbs have enacted anti-control ordinances to curb canine freedom to roam, yowl and taunt neighborhood dogs.

As pet popularity has burgeoned, pet cemeteries have prospered. There are now about 400 scattered across the country, and the National Association of Pet Cemeteries has just completed its first annual convention.

In some cases obtaining a pet is much like adopting a child. For example, like many agencies, Kay's Animal Shelter in Arlington Heights, Ill., now requires prospective pet owners to complete a detailed questionnaire including a query on where the pet will sleep.

## PEOPLE: Pearl Buck, 80, Still Full of Good Works

Pearl S. Buck, the only woman to win the Nobel Prize for literature in 1938, today, but has young-sounding plans for a busy future, both as a writer and as the head of several organizations aiding children of mixed Asian and American parentage.

"I'm always full of plans," Miss Buck said at her home in Bucks County, Pa.

One recently completed project is a collection of stories titled "Once Upon a Christmas," and soon another book culled from her China background will be published. She declined to elaborate, saying a forthcoming announcement will give details.

She is immensely proud not only of her writing career, which has spanned 60 books, but of her two major avocations—the Pearl S. Buck Foundation and Welcome House.

The foundation will in August gain a division set up to arrange international adoptions for "Americans"—children born to American soldiers and foreign women.

Royalties from her books support the foundation, which she organized in 1954 and which operates in Korea, the Philippines, Taiwan, Thailand, Okinawa and Vietnam. Founded in 1949, Welcome House facilitates the placing of children with mixed racial backgrounds in adoptive homes. "It's going very well," Miss Buck reported.

Elaborate birthday celebrations in her honor included a private dinner Saturday, the foundation's largest gala night at her home, and a foundation staff party with Miss Buck today at a fashionable hotel in Philadelphia.

Looking back over her experiences, including a brush with revolutionaries in 1927, she comments that she has enjoyed it all "enormously."

"I haven't missed any of it, though some was tough going. Everything seemed to have meaning."

ADVENTURES OF MARTHA (cont'd): Mrs. Martha Mitchell said yesterday that definitely is her husband's "last year" in the White House. She said she would like to see General John N. Mitchell, "until he decides to leave" President Nixon's re-election campaign. In a telephone call from the Westchester Country Club at Rye, N.Y., her former home, Mrs.

Mitchell said she had become "a political prisoner" and "can stand" any more of the life she has been living since Mitchell left his cabinet post to head the Committee to Re-elect the President. "I'm leaving him until he decides to leave the campaign," she said. "I've reported it. It's horrible to me. I have been through so much. I don't like it. I love my husband very much. But I'm not going to stand for all these dirty things that go on. With rising anger in her voice, Mrs. Mitchell said that when she was talking by phone to the UPI reporter Thursday from California, a man she identified as being a security agent for the Re-election Committee "pulled the telephone out of the wall."

"I hope you print that," she said. "To have this jerk... the character come in and pull the telephone out of the wall."

In the call Thursday, Mrs. Mitchell threatened to leave her husband unless he gave up politics.

"She said she was in bed in her bedroom at her villa at Newport Beach, Calif., when the incident occurred."

## Beating the Drum About a Book Written 46 Years Ago

By Irving Marder

PARIS, June 25 (UPI)—He sat up there at the head table, at 81 still erect and square-shouldered, deeply tanned under a thatch of white hair, impressive as a Cherokee patriarch. Stoical, I thought, might be a better word, enduring the twinges of old wounds. For this was Harold Loeb, the prototype of Robert Cohn, savaged by his old friend Ernest Hemingway in the 1926 novel, "The Sun Also Rises."

Not moving a muscle, he sat there until André Chamson, a distinguished French scholar and translator who had known both Hemingway and Scott Fitzgerald in Paris, finished his long discourse. Then, introduced by the chairman, Prof. Matthew J.

Brucoli of the University of South Carolina, he said softly, with a disarming grin, that he had forgotten all of his French and "didn't understand a word" of the long preamble. As for stoicism and old wounds, there was not a trace of bitterness or resentment in his voice as he talked about the day, around 1924, when he met, at a party given by Ford Madox Ford, "this large man with red cheeks who started talking to me about shooting quail in Michigan."

His only approach to criticism, in fact, was when he talked about Hemingway the athlete: "I don't know how Hemingway built up this great reputation as a boxer. He was a good boxer, but not a champion." As for tennis, he was not much of a player "but he did enjoy the game."

Loeb, himself a novelist and the founder of Broom, a "little magazine" of the twenties, was the star performer of yesterday's gathering at the Benjamin Franklin Library, billed as "F. Scott

Fitzgerald and Ernest M. Hemingway in Paris." It marked the publication of Bertrand D. Sarason's book, "Hemingway and The Sun Set," (NCR Editions, Washington). Sarason, a professor of English at Southern Connecticut College, conceded that a lot of books about Hemingway and Fitzgerald have already been written, but said that there has been a kind of "mass rehabilitation" in book form by the prototypes of characters maintained or brushed in another book.

Some of the contributors to Sarason's book couldn't come, as it turned out. Among those who sent regrets was Donald Ogden Stewart, who is generally conceded to be half of the prototype of the Hemingway character named Bill Gorton. Scott Fitzgerald's daughter, Frances Scott Fitzgerald Smith, couldn't come either, but contributed to the printed program a nostalgic memoir of her childhood visits to Paris with her parents. (The foreword to the program begins, "F. Scott Fitz-

gerald first saw Paris in May 1921 and was not particularly impressed.")

In connection with the publication of Prof. Sarason's book there is an exhibition at the Franklin Library of Hemingway and Fitzgerald memorabilia and of many other notable items of the period: The 1925 letter in which Hemingway tells his mother that he has been giving boxing lessons to Fitzgerald (who was then already a famous author); Fitzgerald's presentation copy from Joyce of the 1922 edition of "Ulysses."

Another speaker yesterday was Florence Gilliam, who once published a Little Magazine called Gargoyles, described by Prof. Brucoli as the first quarterly of its kind to appear in Europe between the wars. Miss Gilliam, a tiny old woman, said she didn't know quite why she had been called upon to speak and did not feel that she had much to contribute. Once she got going, however, her powers of recollection strengthened, and I must

confess that my attention began to wander. All the windows were closed in the crowded lecture room, and it was very warm. A great many words had been spoken, almost entirely by peripheral figures brought there to heat the drum for a book about a book written 46 years ago.

I returned my attention to the head table and, noting that the little old lady seemed to be getting a second wind, collected my ambrosia of notes and quietly left the lecture room and went down the handsome winding staircase of the library and headed for the door and then I happened. In one of the display cases was a vintage specimen of the Master's prose, one that I had never seen before. It was in a 1924 letter from Hemingway to Ed Kelly, who had published a book called "Hemingway: An Old Friend Remembers." The letter ends: "You were never a friend of mine in Paris nor anywhere else."

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